

FANS25c to 75c lines
for 10c.**LAWRASON & CO.**

R. H. J. Pasmore, Mgr.

Wilson U M 20 Jan 07

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLV] No. 34 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

Business Hours :
8 a.m to 6 p. m.**Madill Bros**Business Hours :
8 a.m to 6 p.m.

KEEPING ADVERTISED PROMISES

THE BANNER UNDER WHICH WE WORK.

A store can't be run on the show plan, a show comes along and stays a day or a week, if it advertises a troop of one hundred people and there are only fifty. no person will have any serious fault to find about it. But we don't work, on the show plan. we're in Business for good and must keep every advertised promise, when we say bargain we mean "Bargain" and that's what we give.

We make no statements we can't substantiate. We don't advertise Bargains and then be sold out when the Customers come for them. We guarantee every article we sell to give satisfaction beyond the investment. Come to-day and enjoy the shopping privileges afforded you at this City like store, watch our advertising space and visit us as often as you can.

(MADILL BROS.)

Shop Early To-Day, Friday, we Close at 12.30.

Carpet and Housefurnishing Department.

A FEW OF THE MANY LINES IN STOCK.

Linoleums, 2 and 1 yds wide, 40 to 75c. yd.
Oil Cloths, 1 to 2 yds wide, 12 1/2 to 35c.
Curtain Pole Sets, Mahogany and Oak complete 25c set
Curtain Pole Sets, brass trimmings from 25c to \$1.00.
Cottage Rods, white, complete 15c.
Star Plates, nickel and brass, 20c to 40c.
Lace Curtains from 20c to \$12.50 a pair.
Tapestry Curtains from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a pair.
Tapestry Rugs from \$6.00 to \$12.00, assorted sizes.
Velvet, Axminster, Wilton Rugs from \$16 to \$50 each.

Furniture Covering with Guimps and Silk Cords to
match from 50c to \$5.00 yard.

Window Shades in plain Green or Cream 25c each.
Window Shades with lace from 40c to 60c each.
Window Shades with lace and insertion from 50c to 75c
Window Shade Cloths widths 37, 42 and 47 inches.
Brass Drapery Rings \$1.00 to 1.25.
Lace Door Panels from 20c to \$2.25 each.
Silk Drapes from \$1.25 to \$3.50 each.
Patent Brussels Rugs from \$12.50 to \$18.00, all sizes.
Jute Squares from \$1.75 to \$2.50, all sizes.

(Everything exactly as Advertised.)

36 in. Black Taffeta Silk, Guaranteed \$1.00 Yard.

Dress Fabrics of Merit.

"MERIT" that's what counts in the long run, and it always wins when backed by energy and honesty of purpose. Priestley's famous

TAKE MAGIC POWDER.

Visions Witnessed By Three Friends in Ruined English Abbey.

Three friends staying at Whitby, England, have had an extraordinary experience. They saw in broad daylight a long procession of mediaeval monks and nuns, headed by a bishop in full canonicals, wind slowly through the ruins of Whitby Abbey.

One of the party recently received from India a packet of powder, said to have mysterious psychical powers. He experimented with it, and saw visions of the dead. The Whitby vision also followed after taking some of this powder.

The three friends each took some of it, and almost immediately one of them heard the words: "Go to the south transept," another receiving the instructions: "At the abbey to-morrow as soon as possible."

The following extract from a letter written by one of the experimenters to Light describes what they saw at the abbey:

"We entered the abbey just at mid-day, and went into the ruined south transept and stood facing the east. One of my friends at once saw a long procession of brown-clad and cowlled monks, and smelt incense very distinctly.

Phantom Bishop.

"Following these monks I saw several white-robed priests, followed by the bishop in full canonicals and wearing his mitre. He was conducted to a sort of throne, placed for the time being with its back to the altar.

"When he was seated, several nuns in white habits appeared from the south transept, one of which was taken before the bishop, and knelt at his feet, when he laid his hands upon her head, and I heard the words, 'The consecration of the prioress at the midday Mass.'

"During the ceremony there knelt in prayer an old lady, dressed in dull red-brown, and wearing a very peculiar white head-dress; her hands were crossed on her breast. I could not remember the date, but the word 'Agin-court,' was whispered to me from the unseen, I felt as if she had nothing to do with the ceremony, but was there merely to fix the approximate date—by her head-dress.

"As we left the abbey my other friend saw, dotted about in the grounds—where several very material cows were feeding—more monks in brown cowls and robes, who were wandering about, evidently engaged in contemplation or prayer.

"We, none of us, heard any names, but I should know that bishop again anywhere if he ever saw fit to reappear."

Trance Dreams.

Miss Annie Sansome, of Nottingham, a well-known psychic, has also experimented with the powder. In the following letter to Light, she describes its effect on her:

"I seemed to go into a dazed condition, and the room and articles around me went dim. Then I found myself in a large city, in a great crowd of people, and the thought came to me 'This is London.' Then the vision changed, and I saw the spirit forms of a little boy and girl, urchins of the street, first in rags and tatters, then in beautiful spirit robes, showing that, though poor on the earth, they were rich in the spirit world; that was the impression I

HAVE YOU
SEEN



Priestleys'

ESTRELLA

Every woman will be delighted
with the quality of this new fabric,
—one of the latest of

Priestleys' Creations

Dainty & Attractive

DRESS FABRICS OF MERIT.

"MERIT" that's what counts in the long run, and it always wins when backed by energy and honesty of purpose. Priestley's far-famed Dress Fabrics. Fabrics manufactured especially for the Canadian trade. We are agents, we make a speciality of Priestly's. Priestly's Goods don't cost a cent more than ordinary goods, are shrunk and ready for use, consider for a moment the advisability of purchasing a Fabric that you can depend upon. All the Newest weaves and colorings are here. You make no mistake in buying Priestley's. Appliques, Braids, Gimps, Over Laces, Silkette Binding braids etc.

Long Black and White Glacie Kid Gloves.

Wash Goods.

The bulk of this season's most fascinating Wash materials have gone, still there are many choice and select designs left, we don't mean to carry them over, 'tis not our policy, every season looms forth with new Colorings and new designs, what is left will go at smartly reduced prices. All women appreciate an opportunity of this kind, every value is exactly as we say it is absolute integrity is Madill's policy, come to-day and see the balance of the Dress Muslins, Dress Linens, Chambrays, Gingham, etc.

CREX, THE NEW SANITARY FLOOR COVERING.

READY-TO-WEARS

Ladies' Showerproof Rain Coats.
Ladies' and Children's Parasols.
Ladies' Silk Waists, the latest styles.
Ladies' Golfers.
Ladies' Dress Skirts.
Ladies' Silk Underskirts.

For perfect fitting garments come to
Madill's.

SMALLWEARS

Gilt and Silver Belts, 25 and 50c each.
Lace Wash Collars, 25c.
Dresden Ribbons, Peter Pan Collars & Ties
Black & Colored Silk Belts, from 25c each
Corsets in all the leading makes.

For the latest and newest in Nick
Nacks you can depend on getting it at
Madill's.

MADILL BROS.



Gettin' Wisdom

is a comparatively easy task if you start it
while you are young. Don't allow your
children's eyes to be ruined for all time
because "they look too 'dud' with glasses
on."

We'll tell you the truth as to whether
they need glasses or not, and charge you
nothing for the telling.

Headaches in children are suspicious.
We are also the best people to guarantee
the quality of our frames, it being part of
our jewelry business to acquire that ability
and knowledge.

F. CHINNECK'S
THE STORE OF QUALITY,
Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Hammocks, a good assortment.
MADOLE & WILSON.

I.C.E. Ice season is
here. First
comer first
served.

S. CASEY DENISON,

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED
PROFITS - - - \$3,839,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER - - \$42,000,000

Savings Department

Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar
and upwards, and compounded half yearly.
Interest allowed on

Cheese Factory Accounts

Advances made on Farmers' Sale Notes.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued upon
all parts of the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

Painting White.

If you intend painting white either
inside or outside, use Sherwin-Williams
Gloss White. It will cover more surface,
wear longer, remain whiter, and
cost you less than any other white
paint. It will not chalk off like Pure
White Lead. Ask us for prices before
painting. The Medical Hall.—Fred
L. Hooper, Sole agent for Napanee.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.

Business School Founded 1877.
Practical and thorough. Five complete
courses. Many graduates occupying important
places as book-keepers and shorthand
reporters.

\$35.00 pays board, room, tuition, electric
light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but
books and laundry, etc. for ten weeks, longer
period at same rate. Special reduction to
ministers on two or more entering at same
time from the same family or from the same
place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is
also an expert penman, and a specialist in
shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers
in the literary department also assist in the
work. The high character of the college is a
guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship free.
Address **PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,**
Belleville, Ontario.

The Elite Enameled Ware. - Every
piece perfect, will wear four times as
long as ordinary Enameled ware.
Fruits done in Elite ware, saves better.

BOYLE & SON

During the fiscal year ending June
30 British emigrants for Canada were
divided as follows: Scotch 19,500; Eng-
lish, 77,144; Irish, 3,867.

KEEP THE FLIES OFF FOR 25c.

A 25 Cent Bottle will make a gallon
and a quart of the Fly Mixture. This
preparation is used exclusively in the
stables at the Toronto Exhibition
grounds. The name is Zenoleum—and is
the best thing known of for the purpose
Sold at the Red Cross Drug Store.

T. B. WALLACE

A serious mutiny broke out in the
fortress of Syeborg, Finland, in which
the loyal troops were finally victorious.

A few good Hammocks left, at a
bargain in, don't wait.
At BOYLE & SON.

is London. Then the vision changed,
and I saw the split forms of a little
boy and girl, urchins of the street, first
in rags and tatters, then in beautiful
split robes, showing that, though poor
on the earth, they were rich in the
spirit world; that was the impression I
received.

"Then I saw my brother's wife, who
had died some time ago, and heard her
name, 'Lizzie,' breathed quite audibly.

"I got the picture of a coffin and of
a death to occur in the future, particu-
lars of which I shall send you later if
it happens as I saw it in vision.

"My mother also tried the powder,
but did not get any results. It only ap-
pears to act on those who feel some
psychic development. I did not feel any
injurious effects from it, but a nice,
soothing feeling that seems very much
like the trance state."

Sturgeon Weighed 323 Pounds.

The largest sturgeon ever caught in
fresh water was received by the Doyle
Fish Co., of Toronto, recently, and the
remarkable catch reported to Mr. S. T.
Bastedo, deputy commissioner of Pro-
vincial fisheries. The mammoth fish
was caught near Wiarton, in the Geor-
gian Bay, and weighed 323 lbs. This is
the biggest ever heard of in fresh wa-
ters, the previous record being a stur-
geon of 185 lbs., caught in the same
district some years ago. Some idea of
the value of the huge specimen, which
was caught in a pound net, can be
formed by the fact that the flesh sells
at 12 to 15 cents per lb., and, being a
female, has over 100 lbs. of roe, which
sells at 70 cents per lb. Mr. Bastedo
at once instituted steps to have the
fish preserved and mounted, but, un-
fortunately, it great length had so in-
convenienced the shippers that they had
cut off both head and tail.

Gave Them the Wrong Title.

The London cable announcing the
distribution of King's Birthday honors,
published on Friday, by some curious
mistake, stated that Hon. Adolard Tur-
geon, Commissioner of Public Works of
Quebec, and Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie
King, Deputy Minister of Labor at Ot-
tawa, had been created "Commanders
of the Order of St. Michael and St.
George." Of course, they have been
merely given the honorary title of
C. M. G.—that is, Companions of the
Order. If they had been created Com-
manders they would have been entitled
to the prefix "Sir." And in their de-
light at the honors bestowed upon two
good fellows, The Hamilton Times and
La Presse congratulated both "Sir Lyon
Mackenzie King" and "Sir Adolard Tur-
geon" upon the Royal recognition of
their worth.

Rabbit as Regimental Pet.

Regiments have adopted strange pets
from time to time, but the strangest
probably is that of the Montgomery-
shire Yeomanry. It is a rabbit, found
recently by the regimental post man in
a letter-box he was clearing. Attached
to its neck was a label, on which were
a halfpenny stamp and the address of
a gentleman in Wrexham, Denbigh-
shire.

How She Did It.

First Landlady—"I manage to keep
my boarders longer than you do."

Second Landlady—"O, I don't know.
You keep them so thin that they look
longer than they really are."—Tits-Bits.

The Napanee Express and The Weekly Globe,

Till end of 1906, 50c.
Till end of 1907, \$1.75.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Wm. D. Wallcut*

EE EXPRESS.

New lines of Combs

just arrived.

PRICES LOW.

LAWRASON & CO.

R. H. J. Pasmore, Mgr.

DA—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3rd 1906

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

UPPER SCHOOL.

Marguerite Hall, Jennie Schoales.

MIDDLE SCHOOL (DIVISION B)

Honors—Kenneth Cleall, Faye Johnston, Keith Johnston, Ken Shaver, Jessie Sills, Marion Stevens.

Pass—Claude Assestine, Walter Caton, Dalton Chertieris, Mabel Dennison, Harold Harold Duffett, Harry Gleeson, Clara Jones, Ethel McCutcheon, Tessie McNeill, Gladys Price, Kathleen Price, Florence Rendell, Percy Smith, Ora Smith Mary Vrooman.

Promoted Conditionally—Amy Allison, May Assestine, Joe McNeill, Maggie O'Brien, Marion Wilson.

MIDDLE SCHOOL (DIVISION A)

Grace Assestine, Sara Fitzpatrick, Livina Grange, Bruce Jemmett, Miles Miller, Edith Milling, Maggie McDonald, Muriel Paul, Wilfrid Shee, Kathleen Wagar, Helen Wartman, Atkinson Turkington, From B. L., Gladys Calder, Helen Herrington.

Promoted Conditionally—Marguerite Abell, Clara Bowen, Keitha Chatterson, Bidwell, Conway, Laura Down, Hattie Kennedy, Josie Loncks, Alice Preston, Rosa Sills, Pearl Spencer, Wilmot Vanliven.

LOWER SCHOOL (DIVISION C)

Stanley Assestine, Harry Boyle, Winnie Craig, Kosa Dafeo, Willie Dennison, Hazel Denyes, Susan Donovan, Charlie Ford, Katie Gates, Wray Kayler, Claude Knight, Arthur Laughlin, Lillie Madden, Lucy Murphy, Willie McLeod, Olive McMillan, Alan Simpson, Willie Tobey.

From A. L.—Flossie Baldwin, Vincent Corrigan, Aubrey Cowan, Clara Craven, Walter Emsley, Stanley Henderson, George Scott, Alma Storms, James Websdale.

Promoted Conditionally—Katie Blute, Guy Chapman, Florence Down, Minto French, Gracie Graham, Claude Knight.

(LOWER SCHOOL DIVISION B.)

Gerald Anderson, Maggie Armstrong, Percy Brooks, Flossie Clark, Estella Douglas, Rowland Duke, Hester Gibbard, Milton Henderson, Lottie Keech, Arthur Kimmerly, Percy Laidley, Hazel Leonard, Orval Madden, Fred Milling, Willie McLaughlin, Zella Parks, Jennie Phippen, Inez Price, Helena Merrin, Edith Morden, Nellie Renline, Lucy Scott, Norine Sobey, Earl Vansistene.

Promoted Conditionally—Stanhope Anderson, Earl Martin, Clarence Wartman.

YACHTING NEWS.

The Pictou Yacht Club held their 2nd annual Regatta at Glen Island on Thursday, July 26th and the Napanee Yacht Club held their annual cruising race to the rendezvous on the day previous, in order to be in attendance at the Regatta. Four of the Napanee yachts took part in the club run, viz: the Madge, M. B. Mills, owner; Edna B., Selwin Black; Gladys, T. Wales; Hyku, Geo. Gibbard, Madden and Fellows.

The yachts came to anchor off Deseronto at 2.45 p.m., at 2.50 the starting gun was fired from the Madge 2nd, and all got away to a good start, with a very light breeze. The Hyku went off on port tack, while all the others took the starboard tack. The wind proved very fitful and at times died away altogether, so that a very unsuccessful race was run. The Hyku however, seemed to be favored with what little there was, and footed very fast considering, with her enormous new set of sails, and soon left all the others a long way in the rear. The Edna B. made a very good struggle to catch up, while Gladys seemed to find all the holes in the wind that was coming to her, and made a

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.
30-3m

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Buy Blue Vitriol and Paris Green for spraying the Potatoes at Wallace's Red Cross Drug Store.

A Bancroft man aged 73 married a lady aged 70.

Owing to scarcity of men, women are running the harvesting machines around Kingston.

The first census bulletin for the Province of Manitoba gives the population of Winnipeg as 90,218.

The body of George Burk, son of E. J. Burk of Bowmanville, was found in the lake near Bowmanville.

The Government census shows Calgary to be the largest city in Alberta, with Edmonton second.

The drowning of George Burt, of Bowmanville was investigated, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mrs. Wm. E. Corey, wife of the President of the United States Steel Corporation, was granted a divorce at Reno, Nev.

Revolutionists held up trains in Russian Poland, killed several military officials, and carried off \$120,000 in Government funds.

Representative farmers attending Winnipeg Fair state that reports of damage by rust originate largely by market manipulators.

Sixteen yachtsmen from Port Hope took refuge from the electric storm in Gull lighthouse and were all stunned by a bolt of lightning.

Nickle plated ware, Agateware, and Tinware.

MADOLE & WILSON

Of one hundred and eighty-five thousand and immigrants who arrived in Canada during the last fiscal year, fifty-eight thousand were from the United States.

The Dominion Government analyst reports that in only four samples of canned meat out of upwards of three hundred analyzed were evidence of decomposition found.

Use Prism Brand Floor Enamel. It dries quickly, has a varnish gloss, and is true to color. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.

The Frontenac Business College, Kingston, Ontario, secured situations for all its graduates. During the past year the demand for our graduates has been greatly in excess of our supply, owing to the thorough training given in all branches. Fall term opens Sept. 4th. Write for particulars. T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.

Oddfellows' Excursion to Ottawa

on Wednesday, Aug. 8th, Civic Holiday.
Special train both ways.
Fare \$2.00

Clearing Sale Our stock of Ladies' Silk Blouses are reduced down to cost price for the balance of this month in order to clean up our stock and make room for the new.

KID GLOVES.

A FEW PAIRS LEFT AT 25c. AND 50c.

MILLINERY Hats trimmed and untrimmed. Any price to clear them out. Also Flowers and Feathers.

WANTED---Two Millinery Apprentices.

DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

BOAR FOR SERVICE.

Registered Yorkshire Boar for Service.

GEO. HANES,
32dp Richmond.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000.

RESERVE \$3,600,000

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

SIR. H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Pres.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid on same. Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.

Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

SYDENHAM.

A large crowd went on the annual

SERVANT GIRL WANTED -- Apply at the Crown Bank.

SELECTED WHEAT LANDS IN WESTERN Canada near transcontinental railroad. Exceptional investments, absolutely safe and profitable. Full particulars on application. Denny & Pringle, Melita, Man., or Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province. Canada salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

FINE FARM FOR SALE—John M. Hawley offers for sale, his farm of 200 acres, situated at Hawley, 2nd concession, South Fredericksburgh. This is one of the very best farms in the county, well drained and fenced, and free from foul seed. 160 acres under good cultivation. 10 acres woodland, 30 acres new land ready to stump. Good orchard, 4 splendid wells. Fine brick residence, lawn and shade trees. 2 large barns, tenant house, new poultry house, hog house, etc. Very convenient to church, school, post office and blacksmith shop. 8 miles from Napanee, 3 miles from Bath, and 3 miles from station. For further particulars enquire of JOHN M. HAWLEY.

FOR SALE.

That desirable farm known as the Blanchard Farm, situated about one mile south of Napanee containing 210 acres more or less. Will be sold

little there was, and footed very fast considering, with her enormous new set of sails, and soon left all the others a long way in the rear. The Edna B. made a very good struggle to catch up, while Gladys seemed to find all the holes in the wind that was coming to her, and made a poor third; while Madge 2nd could not get stearage way half the time, and lagged hopelessly behind, until Huff's was reached when she caught a favorable slant which sent her bowling along, and arrived at the island only a few minutes after the rest.

Regatta day opened bright and clear with a fine breeze blowing and a promise of plenty more, and the sight that greeted the eye was well worth going ten times as far to see. There were moored about Glen Island such a flotilla of Sailing Yachts Dingys, Skiffs and Power boats as has never been seen in the bay before. They hailed from Toronto, Brighton, Trenton, Belleville, Deseronto, Napanee, Prinver, Picton, Kingston, Sackets, Oswego and Rochester. The Picton Club Committee deserve a good deal of praise for the manner in which they arranged for, and pulled off the several races prompt on time. The only Napanee boat to get inside the winning list was the Hyku, she having won third prize in her class, in such company as Nina, of Sackets and the Pedro, of Rochester. Madge 2nd and Gladys did not race, Edna B. ran part of course in third place but carried away her peak block which let her sail down on deck and put her out of the running.

In all over 45 boats started in the several events at about 12 knots, the breeze held true and made an ideal regatta day.

ZEPHYRUS.

At sight of so many racing yachts, somebody's feet got cold and raced not.

Madge 2nd is not the only boat in the N. Club that comes along in the rear of a race.

A good many of Napanee's Club members were conspicuous by their absence from the Club run and Regatta, and missed the time of their lives. Capt. Mills placed his commodore cruising yacht, Madge 2nd, at the use of Club members for Club Run and Regatta Day, among them Commodore Osborne and eight members availed themselves of the opportunity to have a short outing on the beautiful bay. Do it again Captain.

There are now over 63 members in the Napanee Yacht Club.

HIS PAST RECORD.

Syracuse, N. Y., Post-Standard.

William I. Kronk, serving a sixty days sentence in the Napanee, Ont., jail, under the name of William J. Cronk, left his residence at No. 711 First North street eight weeks ago. The first tidings from him, however, were contained in a letter written in the Napanee jail and received by his wife yesterday.

According to dispatches from Napanee, Kronk has another wife and four children at Coe Hill, Ont., and the Canadian authorities may prefer a charge of bigamy against him. Kronk since his incarceration has stated the Syracuse woman was not his wife, that they were never married.

She said last night that she and Kronk were married at Carthage twenty years ago, when she was seventeen years and he about twenty-nine years old. She admitted that she had no marriage certificate, saying that one of her children had while playing with it so badly mutilated it that she burned it. She said that in justice to herself and family of eight children if her husband persisted in denying their relations she would be obliged to take steps that might result disastrously to him. She declared that she would never allow him to set his foot inside their house again.

In his letter to her Kronk does not mention that he has another wife in Canada. She says that he must have married the woman when he was a young man. She said that she and her husband had on several occasions since they were married visited Napanee, but that she had never heard that he had a wife and children living at Coe Hill.

Mrs. Kronk said that when her husband left home he announced that he was going to Napanee in search of employment. He is a woodworker. She said that in his letter he said he intended to return to Syracuse, as soon as his sentence expired. Kronk said that his arrest was caused by his brother's wife, whom he struck in a quarrel.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on two or three occasions has been called upon to investigate charges of neglect of the family on the part of Kronk.

Ottawa

on Wednesday, Aug. 8th, Civic Holiday.
Special train both ways. Fare \$2.00.
Tickets good to return until following day, 9th.

CENTREVILLE.

Haying is about completed around here and harvesting is now well on the way.

The berry season is about over. There was an abundant crop.

Some farmers claim their potatoes have already begun to rot.

Several from this part took in the pilgrimag to Ste Anne de Beaupre on the 24th of July.

E. H. Perry is spending the week at Meyer's Cave.

The R. C. Picnic to be held in Evan's Grove on August 15th is now the topic of conversation. Great preparations are being made to ensure its success.

Threshing machines will start out this week to commence their season's labor.

The site for the new cheese factory has been chosen, and the construction of it will be proceeded with at once.

Wm. J. Hinchey is improving the appearance of his residence with a coat of paint.

J. H. Milligan has his new dwelling about completed.

Threshers supplies—mitts, strong leather Belting, machine oil.
MADOLE & WILSON

Will not save a diseased tree. Whatever it is that threatens the life of the tree must be discovered and attacked directly. It is the same

Pruning with rheumatism which has been considered incurable in advanced stages because the ordinary remedy

The Branches instead of going at the root of the disease simply prunes the branches. The trouble is in the bone or joint and must be got at there, must be driven out. This is where the preminence of Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil comes in over all other remedies.

It goes straight at the root of the trouble in the quickest and most direct way, penetrates to the bone and effects a sure, permanent and speedy cure. Here is what one sufferer says of it:—Dear Sirs—You ask me if Tuck's Bone Oil did me any good. I can tell you that it did. It cured me of rheumatism and nothing ever helped me for neuralgia until I got that. I suffered everything for years from rheumatism and at times I thought it was going to my heart and would kill me. All my neighbors know that Tuck's Bone Oil cured me, because I tell everybody I see. I took small doses of it about four drops in milk, and I had it thoroughly rubbed into my legs which were both affected. It seemed to penetrate right to where the pain was and even the first application gave me relief, but the grumbling pain came back in a few hours. I kept on using it and before I had used all of the fourth bottle I was completely free of rheumatism. During this time I had a terrible attack of neuralgia. I used Tuck's Bone Oil and got almost instant relief. I am willing for you to use this any way you like because I think your Bone Oil should be known of by everyone.

W. H. Dear Sir,
Tainnam, Quebec.
For rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia, sprains, coughs, colds, quinsy or bronchitis, in short for any and all kinds of inflammation there is nothing to equal Tuck's Bone Oil. A bottle should be on the shelf in every home. For sale by all medicine dealers at 50c a bottle or sent prepaid by The Tuck Bone Oil Co. Limited, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.
Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

SYDENHAM.

A large crowd went on the annual employees' B. Q. R. excursion, which went up to Picton on Thursday last.

Miss Rosie Granger and Miss M. Gonge are with friends in Quebec, and also visiting the shrine, St. Anne de Beaupre.

For the past two weeks the topic of the day has been berrying. The wild raspberries have been very plentiful.

Mrs. Anderson and children, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. Moore, left for Winnipeg, last Monday, to spend some time among friends.

Roy Wartman spent a few days with his parents last week.

Miss F. Shangrew is visiting Mrs. M. Asselstire.

Miss N. Creighton is able to sit out a short time every day.

Washing Machines.

A number of leading kind to choose from. Sold on approval.
MADOLE & WILSON

LAPUMS WEST.

Haying will be about finished here this week. Barley harvest is started; the grain crop is much heavier than last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Bush, of Camden East, are staying at his home here for a few days.

Mrs. Latimer and Mrs. Husted, of Michigan, and Mrs. M. Fralick, of Napanee, are visiting at C. Davy's.

Sperry Rikley, who was taken suddenly ill on Saturday night, is quite himself again.

Clarence Lapum is staying with his uncle, Jas. Dawson, near Odessa, for a few weeks.

H. E. Bell, who has been on the sick list, is somewhat improved, we are pleased to say.

Mrs. Jas. Dawson, Odessa, was visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Lapum on Sunday.

Early vegetables are perfectly safe from frost yet.

1000 Per Cent Interest.

Is nothing compared to the preservation of one's eyesight. If your vision is at all impaired, do not neglect it. It will cost you nothing to have your eyes tested in the most scientific manner by a fully qualified optician at The Medical Hall—FRED L. HOOPER.

For further particulars enquire of 30-4m JOHN M. HAWLEY.

FOR SALE.

That desirable farm known as the Blanchard Farm, situated about one mile south of Napanee containing 210 acres more or less. Will be sold as a whole or in two parts: (1) The north part with the buildings containing 140 acres more or less, and (2) the south part containing 100 acres more or less; on which there is a good barn.
For terms and further information apply to M. C. BOGAERT, Real Estate Agent, Napanee, Ont. 42-3-m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—House and lot for sale on Centre Street in Napanee, opposite Mr. John Hamblin's. A good brick house with all the modern improvements. Fine bath room, electric light, a new furnace and a new verandah. On the property is a large building, built for a tea house, or a store house, which cost \$200 to build. The owner, Mrs. Finkle has decided to move to Providence, the reason for disposing of this property. On her return from Sharbot Lake about the 10th of July, she will be pleased to show the property to any intending purchaser, and will give possession on the 1st of September.
For further particulars apply to 29d H. WARNER, Napanee.
Napanee, June 29th, 1906.



Department of Railways and Canals, Canada

TRENT CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under- signed, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge Substructure" will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Friday, the 24th August, 1906, for the building of the Substructure of a Swing Bridge on the Holland River Section Trent Canal, at the crossing of side road to Queensville, between Lots 115 and 116, Township of East Gwillimbury, County of York.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the office of Engineer A. T. Kerr, Holland Landing, Ont., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 25th July, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 31c

Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star Brand.
MADOLE & WILSON

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.

President, Edward Gurney; General Manager, G. de C. O'Grady.

To accommodate the people of Napanee and district, The Crown Bank of Canada will be open **SATURDAY EVENINGS** from 7 to 9.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS 4 TIMES A YEAR AND CALCULATED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Farmer's notes discounted—farmers' sales notes collected.

A general Banking business transacted.

Your Account is Solicited.

R. G. H. TRAVERS, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

THE HEAD AND THE HEART

It Is as Much a Sacred Duty to Think as It Is to Aspire.

"Come, now, let us reason together," saith Jehovah.—Isaiah i., 18.

There are temperamental types which never reach any conclusion by pure reasoning; intuitions, emotions, and inspirations take the place of intellectual processes. It would be the height of folly to attempt to make such natures reduce their religion to syllogisms, or to ask them to bring to the bar of the head all the findings of the heart.

The emotional nature does not comprehend the manner in which the average mind must wait for its own light. These souls that move by great tides often reach sublime heights. The world would be poor, indeed, without their all compelling enthusiasms, their glorious visions, and their dominant convictions. But such ones must not forget that there is no royal road to truth; that human nature is not cast in one single unvarying mold; diversity is not necessarily heresy.

There are other natures, not less necessary to the world, not less glorious in their records of leaders, martyrs, and masters of men. These are the natures that find truth by the slow steps of reasoning; that seek the way of right, with hearts of reverence and feet of faith, in the light of the faculties heaven has given them. They do not feel, they do not understand the winds that, sighing round them, convey such mighty meaning to other souls; they cannot buy progress at the price of blindness. They are

THE INTELLECTUAL TYPE.

The conclusion that the emotional type must, after all, be the right one is a common one. This is because it makes the most noise and the most easily apprehended demonstration. And therefore some tell us that the man who seeks to find the way of truth by the light of the intellect must, without fail, wander into the pit of error; that the only way to come to religious truth is to shut the eyes of the mind and yield to emotion.

The thinker constantly is being warned that he cannot apprehend God with his intellect; that he cannot see the way to heaven with the eyes of reason. He is urged to give up the use of his head that he may develop his heart. He even is told that faith is incompatible with reason, and love with logic. So strong is the emphasis on this that he

is led to suspect that indolence is seeking to defy ignorance, and that men whose intellectual faculties have atrophied by their subjection to the emotional now are envious of those who retain the power to think clearly, and would have them also deprived of these powers.

Nothing could be more clearly opposed to the way of truth than the notion that religion can be bought only at the price of reason, or that the consequence of using the intelligence is the losing of the power of affection for the divine, the good, and the true—of the warmth of heart and feeling that often determine character and conduct.

If the faculties are God given they are given for working purposes. If man has a mind and yet may not think concerning the

DEEPEST AND HIGHEST THINGS

of his own nature and destiny, then the giving of that mind or the permitting it to develop is the most cruel mockery known to human history.

But the simple law of nature that every faculty has some purpose, that no power is without its duty, is the answer to all this. The mind is as sacred as the heart. There is nothing too holy for men to think about, to reason about. The mind must serve the truth—must with reverence lead to larger truth.

No man is religious who represses any of his reasoning faculties. Every one of the higher powers must be brought to their greatest perfection. Not by dwarfing, denying, but by developing do men glorify their Creator. Just as the finest tree in the forest speaks most eloquently of the bounty and beauty of nature, so does the gigantic intellect glorify the intelligence that ordered its being.

Fear not to think of sacred things; nothing is sacred because it is mysterious; reverence does not dwell apart from reason. Faith does not reach its perfection in the fool; it shines most glorious where wisdom dwells. There still are the superstitious souls who confound darkness with divinity; who cry aloud against the light of knowledge. But they can no more stay the discovery of truth than the bats can hold back the dawn.

HENRY F. COPE.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

AUG. 5.

Lesson VI. False Pretences. Golden

Text: Luke 11, 18.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—The text of the Revised Version is used as a basis for these Word Studies.

Two Similar Parables.—The Parable of the Great Supper, which forms the text of this lesson, is part of the conversation of Jesus at the Pharisee's table, the first portion of which we studied in last Sunday's lesson. This visit to the home of one of the chiefs of the Pharisees belongs, as we noted in our last lesson, to the period of the Perean ministry, probably some months prior to the final arrival of Jesus at

Gentiles. It is intended for all men without distinction of class or race.

Constrain—Persuade, urge.

24. None of those men that were bidden shall taste of my supper.—Like the foolish virgins, these men, if they come at a late hour, will find the door already shut, and their opportunity gone forever.

IN A GARDEN CITY.

London Experiment is Proving a Successful Venture.

The Garden City of Letchworth, some miles from London, England, is progressing rapidly. The other day a lot of M.P.'s and other visitors went out to see the place, and after the party had made a thorough inspection of the estate, Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P., who is one of the moving spirits in the garden city enterprise, addressed the gathering at some length. He told how a beginning was made at Letchworth; how six acres were first taken on a nine

QUEBEC MARKET SCENES

ODD THINGS THAT THE FARMERS' WIVES BRING IN.

Early in the Morning Only Then Can the View Be Seen in All

Its Glory.

One who would see the open air market of Quebec in its full glory must rise on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock when lazy tourists are still four hours from breakfast. From Dufferin Terrace the sight well repays the sacrifice of the morning nap. Last night the terrace was crowded with home folks and visitors promenading to the music of the military band. Now it is empty, and the upper town lies in silence all around, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun.

Within a stone's throw stand some of the oldest houses in Canada. Down below beyond the edge of the mighty precipice lies a panorama of river and rolling country, yet with huge ocean liners lying quietly at dock. It is a curious impression to the New Yorker that after travelling nineteen hours inland by rail he finds here a city 900 miles from the coast which is a seaport, where the tides rise eighteen feet.

The early riser turns eastward on Buade street, and, lo, it ends in a staircase. It is a common ending for streets in Quebec, which wander up and down stairs as unconcernedly as other streets turn a corner.

Down the long stairs she plunges into the lower town, and there finds the people all astir. She has only to follow the first housewife she sees with a basket on her arm to be led eventually to the great gray stone

CHAPLAIN MARKET HOUSE.

It is the market square without which is the attraction for the tourist. There in the sunshine sit the French-Canadian farmers and their wives, who have come in before daylight from those ribbon farms stretched back from the river in long, narrow strips.

Perhaps they left home at 3 o'clock in the morning to drive into town in the bouncing two-wheeled Quebec caleche. Perhaps they came in the market boats, catching what sleep they could on the hard wooden benches.

Here they are sitting now, ready for the thrifty housewives of Quebec, each saleswoman or saleswoman with such produce before him as his farm at that time affords.

Aside from the ordinary market vegetables there are many quaint articles for sale—spruce gum, for instance, in great lumps which resemble chunks of quartz and in sticks, which look not unlike sticks of home-made molasses candy. Bunches of herbs and roots, fresh and dried, also are offered for sale by the market woman and if the tourist can understand her language she will explain volubly and politely for what each is good and how it should be taken.

These market women sit knitting, many of them—socks of a weight and solidity which speak volumes of the winter to come. Their wares lie spread on a box before them; and among them there is sure to be

A BUNCH OF COUNTRY POSIES.

But not only things that grow are offered for sale. A gentle "Chapeau, madame?" will call attention to the straw hats for men, peaked in crown, broad in brim. Later in the season there will be tuques for winter wear, conical caps knit of wool, with a long point to flap behind, ending in a tassel and with thick rolled edges to be pulled down over ears and forehead.

There are hanks of homespun wool, in its natural colors or dyed in all the hues of the rainbow by home-made dyes. There is toweling spun in the winter from home-grown flax; rag carpeting

HOME.

LUNCHES FOR THE PICNIC.

It is needless to state that the greater part of the preparation involved in a picnic lunch should be attended to the day before. Meats should be boiled, cooled and chopped or ground; the seasonings added and the mixture put in a cold place. When roast meats are used all gristle should be trimmed off and when cold a sharp knife should be employed to cut slices of waferlike thinness. The meat slices should then be neatly piled one on the other and the plate on which they are laid wrapped in an old napkin wrung out of cold water, followed by a second wrapping of stout paper. So fixed, the meat will not become hard and dry as meat usually does when cut.

When a very early start is to be made it would be quite advisable to prepare the sandwiches over night, wrapping them in damp napkins until ready to pack. The bread should be at least one day old that it may be thinly sliced. As a rule, most people (especially children) prefer sandwiches made from chopped meats as they are easy to handle when forks and knives are not to be used. The ham sandwich is always a popular one, but any meat is suitable; a few made of cheese pounded to a paste with butter and seasoning will be likely to find favor, also hard-boiled eggs prepared in the same manner. Do not forget to slip in a few sandwiches with a mustard pickle filling, chopped fine and blended with a little of the dressing. Sandwiches made with mayonnaise instead of butter tend to soak slightly but minced cress or nasturtium leaves sprinkled over the buttered slices will be found very spicy and good.

In making cake add a little more flour than usual and bake about five minutes longer; this will ensure a firmer texture for handling. Also it probably will be better to use patty or gem pans than loaf tins. Jelly and cream cakes are too fragile to be carried.

The wax or paraffine paper used by confectioners is the best thing to have. Wrap the sandwiches in parcels of two and fit them neatly side by side. Wrap the cakes in the same manner. When pies are included in the list they are best made turnover fashion and quite small.

Lemon and other fruit juices should be sweetened and bottled without the addition of water. Coffee and tea should be made at least double strength and be put up in the same way. When used it is very easy to dilute to the proper proportions.

There are several styles of picnic hampers in the market, but it is really better to use stout paper boxes which can be destroyed when emptied. Pack the sandwiches in one, cake in another, fruits and odds and ends in a fourth. Such articles as have strong odors (bananas, cheese, etc.) should be wrapped in double thickness of the waxed paper and be placed in a box by themselves. Paper napkins, light wooden plates, tin cups and other extras go into the last box. When the meal is over do not leave the ground littered with miscellaneous collection of eggshells, crumpled papers, boxes, etc., but gather all together, pack in the largest empty box, tie and drop it (if in a park) in a waste can or in some place where it can easily be destroyed.

SANDWICH FILLING.

One—Blanch one quarter of a pound of almonds, add the same weight each of English walnuts and seeded raisins, and put through the food chopper. Moisten with grape juice till the mixture is soft enough to spread easily.

Two—Chop celery very fine, add an equal amount of cream cheese and sufficient sweet cream to moisten to a paste.

the Pharisees belongs, as we noted in our last lesson, to the period of the Perea ministry, probably some months prior to the final arrival of Jesus at Jerusalem, just preceding the last week of his life. Later, at the time of his final great struggle with the authorities in the capital city, on the eve of his passion, Jesus spoke another parable very similar to this one, namely, the Parable of the Royal Marriage Feast (Matt. 22, 1-10). The parable in Matthew is a comment of Jesus on an attempt to arrest him, and tells of rebellious subjects of a great king put to death for insulting and killing their sovereign's messengers; the parable in our present lesson is a comment of Jesus on a remark made by another guest at the Pharisee's table and tells of persons who, through indifference, forfeit the good things to which they have been invited. It is less severe in tone than the former, and even in the parts which are common to both there is little similarity of wording. To identify the two as some have attempted to do is a great mistake.

Verse 15. Sat at meat—Reclined at supper (compare Word Studies for July 29).

16. But he said—Commenting on the words spoken by a fellow guest, Jesus points out the condition under which the blessedness to which reference has been made may be secured.

He bade many—Probably sent on a general announcement of the prospective event to his friends.

17. Sent forth his servant at supper time—in harmony with an ancient Oriental custom, a second special invitation was sent out to the invited guests as the hour for the festive occasion approached. To omit this second summons would be a grievous breach of etiquette on the part of the host; to refuse the second invitation after having excused oneself at the time of receiving the first, would be an insult to the host, equivalent among Arab tribes of to-day to a declaration of war.

18. And they all with one consent began. The choice of words, and their arrangement in the original, leads one naturally to expect an affirmative answer of cordial acceptance. The word to make excuse, therefore, comes to an unexpected disappointment, and greatly heightens the effect of the narrative at this point.

Go out and see it. Interest in a newly acquired possession of value is often greater than interest in friends or any other matter.

19. I go to prove them. Not that they had not been tested before being purchased, but because of that same interest in that which has been newly acquired referred to above. Doubtless for several days the man went "to prove them" every day.

20. I cannot come—The third guest is less confident than the others. We are to think not simply of three men who failed to respond to the invitation but rather of these three as typical of a larger number.

21. Go out quickly—There is to be no delay to accommodate guests who are not prepared to come at once.

Streets and lanes. In the Greek the two words here used apply specifically to the public thoroughfares of a city.

The poor and maimed, and blind and lame. Persons who according to custom would be invited anyway. There are many instances in the New Testament illustrating the custom of admitting people from the streets into the festive hall on such occasions.

22. What thou didst command is done—Is done already. Apparently the invitation had already been extended to them and they were now in waiting.

Yet there is room—The number of this poorer class of people was doubtless much greater than that of the first class which had refused the invitation, but still there is room for others.

23. Highways and hedges—Two words which in Greek indicate public thoroughfares outside of cities. The gospel invitation was given first to the Jews but afterward also to the

city enterprise, addressed the gathering at some length. He told how a beginning was made at Letchworth; how six acres were first taken on a nine hundred and ninety-nine years' lease, 14 houses started, and spoke of the alacrity with which the co-operative method of housing had caught on. Another six acres were afterwards taken, on which 32 houses were nearly completed. Later, another seven acres were taken, and by the end of August 71 houses would be completed. These, with a few houses on detached pieces of land on the estate, would make 130 in all required by the Tenants' Society in about 18 months, and would be worth about \$150,000. The distinguishing feature of co-partnership in housing was that ownership was common, not individual. A house obtained through a building society was a man's own; but he had to take all the risks attending such property. If his employment left the district in which he resided, his house might become a burden, and even a serious loss to him. In the Garden City Tenants, Limited, he was entirely relieved of this individual responsibility for a particular house.

He occupied a house at about the ordinary rent of his district, and any profit which accrued from the whole came to him in proportion to the rent he paid, which was credited to him in shares, and not cash. Thus the question of rent was not what it was under landlordism. Common ownership gave the tenant member all that the undertaking yielded, and whether it reached him in the form of reduced rent or increased dividends was really only a detail.

THE GARB OF ANCIENT ROME.

The Quaint Dutch City of Utrecht is Transformed.

Utrecht can congratulate herself upon having at great pains and expense afforded the twentieth century a vivid representation of life in ancient Rome when she was at the height of her civilization and power.

The occasion was a student's gala, and Utrecht quite outshone all its previous performances in this line, for, having once conceived the project of transforming a part of itself transiently into a Roman city, it spared neither cost nor energy to make the attempt a success.

Gorgeous banners and flags festooned the picturesque gables of the principal streets, varied here and there by triumphal arches of a highly elaborate character, while a Roman theatre, erected on true historic lines, and sufficiently extensive to afford scope for chariot races, formed a not uninteresting climax to the general magnificence of the whole.

Of course, the usual processional masquerade was not wanting. It bore somewhat the appearance of a Roman triumph, consisting as it did of persons and equipages purely Roman, and was everywhere received with manifestations of delight. Certainly the student who represented the Emperor Germanicus in a suit of magnificent armor, richly embossed and figured, is not again likely during his university career to receive so many and such full-throated ovations.

The chariot races in the crowded arena, with its raised dais in the centre thronged with students clad in the garb of the Seven-hilled City, where a source of wonder and admiration to the numerous spectators.

"Our cashier wants a vacation this summer," said the vice-president of the bank. "He'd like to get away, he says, for about three weeks."

"Good," replied the president. "That removes a weight from my mind. I was beginning to be afraid his accounts might be in such shape that he wouldn't dare to go away."

in its natural colors or dyed in all the hues of the rainbow by home-made dyes. There is toweling spun in the winter from home-grown flax; rag carpeting home woven of close, fine strands, socks and mittens, of course, and table covers and bedspreads, woven of linen in blue and white. One may buy, too, brooms made by tying green withes to a slender, round sapling or bars of home-made hard soap and pots of soft soap.

The home-woven baskets come from the little village of Indian Lorette, where a small colony of Hurons dwell. They are quite as French as the French around them now, yet the Indian features show out startlingly at times. They make baskets of sweet grass to sell and mocassins and birch bark canoes for summer, although the mocassins are quite wearable for winter bedroom slippers.

There are hooked rags, also, in this medley of home products, hooked rugs, companions in memory with horsehair furniture and wax fruit under a glass globe. There are baskets full of little stamped pats of country butter, each wrapped in a wet lettuce leaf. But most mysterious of all are collections of objects which look like brickbats and are of about the same consistency—

THE "BLACK PUDDING"

of the habitants is made of pigs' blood. Even the wildest desire for "local color" will scarcely lead the tourist to sample one.

One wonders how some of these market women can afford to come to market and pay the ten cents required for the privilege of a box in the market place, so small is their stock. One has only a little pall full of the blood puddings before her—nothing else; another has only a dozen bars of home-made soap and—most curious of commodities—a sheep's heart. But if she only pays her expenses one is glad, for it is a happy day's outing. She sees and talks with so many people, acquaintances, even relatives from other villages whom she sees but seldom; fellow villagers who have come to Quebec to work in the shoe factories, village girls who are waiting on tables in Quebec hotels, possibly even some young priest, lawyer or doctor who used to be one of the boys of her own village.

The market place resounds with cries of animals. Hens and geese stretch forth necks from slatted coops and protest strenuously. Penned calves add to the din. But above all is the squeaking of little pigs. The proprietor, eager to make a sale, seizes one by its curl paper tail, holds it up in the customer's view and pinches its fat, pink sides as he expatiates on its merits, while its cries rise to the upper town.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Present Scourge Likely to be the Worst in Years.

The famine which is beginning in India promises to be the most severe scourge which has been visited upon the unfortunate natives. It is even invading fertile Bengal, which has hitherto been practically immune. As an instance of the fatal consequences of the scarcity of food in Bengal the following incidents are reported from the Village of Backergunj: Two men died of starvation. Another man, in despair at seeing his family suffering hunger, attempted to kill his wife, son and daughter, severely wounding them.

Peckham: "But, my dear, I'm sorry to say you lack the courage of your convictions." Mrs. Peckham: "Now, what in the world do you mean by that, Henry?" Peckham: "You say there is no use talking, and then you go right ahead and talk some more."

Miss Elder—"Well, I maintain that women can do anything that men can." Mr. Gazzan—"Oh, no. The auctioneer's business is one a woman cannot go into." Miss Elder—"Nonsense. She'd make every bit as good an auctioneer as a man." Mr. Gazzan—"Just imagine an unmarried woman getting up before a crowd and exclaiming: Now, gentlemen, all I want is an offer!"

Two—Chop celery very fine, add 1/2 equal amount of cream cheese and sufficient sweet cream to moisten to a paste.

Three—Boil six eggs for an hour, shell them, and put through the food chopper. Make a thick sauce with one tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of curry powder, one-third of a cupful of milk, a pinch of salt, half the egg past with more salt and cayenne to season well.

Four—Stone and steam a half cupful of dates and the same quantity of seed ed raisins. When soft beat together to a paste.

Five—Stone and pound to a waste two dozen large olives. Mix with a scant half cupful of thick mayonnaise. Fricolias may be used in the same way.

Six—Blend together equal quantities of pounded English walnuts and Neuchatel cheese, moistening with thick mayonnaise.

Seven—Put one cupful of drained baked beans through the food chopper, add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a few drops of celery extract, one teaspoonful of onion juice, and a very little made mustard.

Eight—From some cold roast lamb trim off all fat, and put through the food chopper, then pound to a paste. Season with salt, a little curry powder and moisten with sweet cream.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Yeast for bread should always have a little brown sugar added to it, for this helps the sponge to rise more quickly.

When cleaning wall-paper, use bread that is a week old, cut it so that there is a good firm piece to hold; directly the surface becomes dirty sandpaper it off and use again. For keeping the surface of the board clean always use glass or sandpaper in preference to a knife.

Coarse brown sugar is an article of constant use in a kitchen. A saltspoonful to a pound of meat assists tenderness in the case of such parts of beef as are commonly used for stews, puddings, etc. But the result is better still if a medium of apple be used.

Wash-leather gloves can be washed with warm water and yellow soap. No water will shrink and shrivel the leather. The gloves must be dried quickly in the air and sun. Then draw care fully on to the hand before they are quite dry to preserve the shape, and prevent the leather from hardening.

An excellent grease eradicant that is always in demand in a household is young folks is made as follows: Boil one ounce of soap cut small in one quart of soft water, add a teaspoonful of salt and one and a half ounces of ammonia. Keep this fluid in a bottle corked tightly and you will find that it does valuable service every week.

How to Render Cloth Waterproof.—Take of powdered alum and sugar of lead each half an ounce, and stir them into a gallon of rain water, and then the mixture is clear, pour off the upper liquid. Immerse the cloth for twenty-four hours, then dry and press it. The cloth will be unimpaired in color and texture, and will stand any amount of rain to which you are likely to be exposed.

Sufferers from tender feet and those who have to stand for long hours should avoid soaking the feet in hot water. Wash the feet as you would your neck with a soapy flannel and then rinse. Dry thoroughly with a towel and rub some neatfoot oil into the skin, especially about the ankles. The feeling of ease and comfort after the first application will be really astonishing. The oil not only relieves the aching and tenderness, but strengthens the muscles of the feet.

A Polish for Brown Boots.—Mix one ounce of muriatic acid, half an ounce of alum, half an ounce of spirit of lavender, and half an ounce of gum arabic in about one and half pints of sour skin milk. The polish should be applied to the boots with a flannel, and when dry polished with a soft clean duster. It is a good plan to wash brown boots with saddle soap about once a week before polishing.

HELPS TO CLEANLINESS.

More attention to cleanliness in kitchens would do much for the general well-

care of the human race. Cleanliness is an inexpensive luxury and if common sense is used, perfect cleanliness may be had with very little exertion. The first law of the kitchen should be order. Have a certain day for performing certain duties. There will then be no procrastination or confusion.

Servants should be instructed from the start in habits of cleanliness and order and made to understand exactly what is expected of them. See that your plans are carried out to the letter. This will prevent the carelessness and slipshod work complained of so often. Often it is really the fault of the lax discipline of the mistress.

Another help to cleanliness is to have a place for everything and see that everything is kept in its place. This greatly reduces the work and makes it easy and pleasant. Floors, woodwork and windows must be well cleaned at least once a week to keep the kitchen bright and healthful.

Cooking vessels must be kept perfectly clean at all times. The least taint will spoil any dish, in taste as well as healthfulness. Pantry cupboards, refrigerators, etc., must come in for weekly cleaning.

In hot weather this matter of cleanliness is especially essential. Carelessness with kitchen refuse has caused many a case of sickness which might have been prevented.

RESULTS OF MERRIMENT

FITS OF LAUGHTER THAT HAVE LOST HUSBANDS.

Occasions on Which Untimely Merriment Has Parted Engaged Couples.

About six weeks ago a young man was walking with his bride to the village church of Simmenthal, Switzerland, when the former slipped in the snow and fell. At this mishap the girl burst into such an uncontrollable fit of laughter that the bridegroom, on rising, broke off the engagement in vehement terms, and left the unsympathetic bride to continue her way to the church alone, there to explain to the expectant crowd of relatives and friends the reason of her lover's absence, says London Tit-Bits.

This is by no means the only occasion on which untimely merriment has parted an engaged couple almost at the steps of the altar. A short while ago an East-end couple were, with the bridegroom's father and mother, driving to church in a four-wheeler on matrimony bent. The old couple were dressed in their best; indeed, their smartness bordered on the grotesque, which so tickled the bride's sense of humor that she was unable to control her mirth, the objects whereof were so angered that they stopped and alighted, their example being promptly followed by their son, who declared that he would never marry a girl who could

MAKE FUN AT HIS PARENTS.

Equally detrimental to a young couple's happiness was the presence of the bridegroom's father-in-law among a Birmingham wedding-party that were accompanying the principals to church. On the way the old gentleman waxed exceedingly jocose, and so amused the bride with his comicallities that she could no longer restrain her mirth, and despite the protestations of her fiancé literally shook with laughter. Unable to endure such inordinate levity, the young fellow took himself off there and then, leaving the girl to the care of his father, who, being a widower, subsequently displaced his sedate son in her affections, and, ere a year elapsed, made her his wife.

Rufus E. Hackett, of Philadelphia, being himself of austere temperament, disapproved of gaiety in others. His fiancé's high spirits especially grieved

ON THE FARM

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

It is true that not every man is cut out for a shepherd. The ideal shepherd should be a man of warm heart, sympathetic nature, of good poise and possessing an eye to see things. The practical shepherd is not a theorist, having no hard and fast way of doing things; but he does things and does them on time and always with a definite object in view. The successful shepherd is a practical man, and I would like to add is a man of practice, writes Rev. Archibald Moore. Sheep are highly sensitive creatures and show readily the effect of care or neglect. The man who appreciates promptly the needs of his flock and gives the necessary attention may, other things being equal, promise himself a prosperous business. To maintain the health of the flock, the shepherd must see to it that the sheep are kept in clean, dry, healthful winter quarters, free from dampness, drafts, well ventilated and protected from storm. How often is it true that the health of sheep is destroyed by being compelled to winter in bad quarters. My practice is to give the sheep all the field range possible in open, dry weather, no matter how cold. My observation is that nothing will superinduce disease more quickly than to compel sheep to occupy damp, drafty, poorly-ventilated quarters. Sheep thus become so debilitated that it requires the most fortunate conditions of the next summer to restore them to their condition before going into winter quarters. It is not necessary to build expensive barns in order to secure favorable conditions. Good judgment with a view to practical economy help out greatly when it comes to building barns for sheep. Much devolves upon the shepherd in maintaining a good constitution in all the individuals of his flock. Some sheep die, of course, from natural causes, but the constant loss of sheep suggest something wrong, either in the shepherd's methods, or his knowledge of breeding, or both.

THE ALL-ROUND SHEPHERD.

must not only be a good keeper of sheep, but he must also understand the importance and art of good breeding. It is here that he addresses himself to the conditions which point to the vigor and type of his flock. He should have as a standard a definite type, and by skill, ingenuity and judgment persistently aim at his type.

In fine wool types the low carriage, the blocky carcass, the square quarters, the broad, stout loin and back, the strong heart and the brightness of the eye are not accidents, but results. Such results as will be understood by every skillful shepherd as being produced by definite causes. A flock built upon this basic principle of skillful breeding, followed by regular and intelligent attention will not only delight the shepherd's heart in general appearances, but will give him good reason to hope for reward in the good coin of the realm.

A daily visit from the shepherd, change from field to field as often as condition may suggest, access to living water, supplied with salt at all times, provided with shade or shelter from heat, a field of well-grown grass reserved for late fall or winter pasture, are conditions which should be provided for every flock. In winter they should be provided with some succulent food, such as roots or silage, fed with mixed grains such as corn, oats and bran. As roughness plenty of clover or cowpea hay should be fed. No man should ever attempt to feed sheep through the winter on timothy hay. I do not think he can do so without great disaster. Where conditions justify it, I suggest

enough to fill them. Southern Horse-looth, Red Cob Silage, and occasionally Blount's Prolific are used. The scratch-harrow is usually run over the ground two or three days before the corn is up, to upset the young weeds. After the corn is fairly up, I run a weeder over the rows. Frequent cultivation with a wheel cultivator is practiced through the season, until the corn is laid by in the late summer.

In cutting for the silo, I use a harvester, and leave the filling of the silo to parties who furnish power and cutting. I have tried sowing Whippoorwill cowpeas with the corn, but this was not very satisfactory, as the peas were either choked out, or else over ran the corn so as to make harvesting difficult. This year, I propose planting the peas after the corn is up, but not nearly so thick and possibly every other row. In this way, I hope to overcome the difficulty in harvesting.

IF A MAN WERE DROWNING

HERE ARE INSTRUCTIONS AS TO WHAT TO DO.

First Restore Breathing—Of Next Importance is to Restore Bodily Heat.

Many a person has been saved from death by drowning after life was apparently extinguished because someone was at hand who knew what should be done at once and did it. Samuel G. Dixon tells simply and briefly the process of resuscitation from drowning. He says:

"Restore breathing and restore and maintain body heat. These are two essential things to do at once, and, of course, the breathing comes first. Loosen or cut apart all neck and wrist bands so as to remove obstructions to breathing. Don't bother with taking off any of the wet clothing at this point; you might lose precious time, and a moment's delay in restoring breathing may prove fatal.

"Turn the patient on his face, with the head lower than the body; grasping the body around the middle raise it as far as you can without lifting the head off the ground. Give the body a sharp jerk to remove the mucus from the throat and the water from the windpipe. Hold the body suspended,

SLOWLY COUNT ONE, TWO, THREE, and then repeat the jerk more gently two or three times.

"This getting rid of the water and mucus is the first thing to be done toward the restoration of breathing. Now place the body on the ground again, face downward, and, standing astride the body and holding it by the points of the shoulders, raise the chest as high as you can without lifting the head from the ground; hold it there long enough to slowly count one, two, three. Replace the body on the ground with the forehead resting on the arm that has been bent at the elbow. The neck should be straightened out and the nose and mouth be free from contact with the arm, so as to take in the air.

"Placing your elbows against your knees, so as to gain a leverage, press downward and inward with increasing force against the sides of the victim's chest and over the lower ribs long enough to slowly count one, two, then let go suddenly. Grasp the shoulders as before and raise the chest, remembering to leave the forehead resting on the ground, and press upon the ribs as before. Replace the body on the ground, press downward and inward against the sides of the chest, let go suddenly, and, grasping the shoulders raise the chest and press upon the ribs. These alternate movements should be repeated for an hour at least at the rate

THIEVES' CLEVER DODGES

HOW BRAINY BURGLARS CARRY OUT THEIR PROJECTS.

Daring Robberies Are Committed Under the Very Eyes of the Police.

That the successful burglar is "born, not made," may be judged from the report of a case which recently came before the Berlin courts. The assistants at a large hairdresser's shop, on arriving early one morning, found a placard on the shutters bearing the inscription, "Closed on account of sudden death." Thinking that the proprietor, Herr Jaskowiak, had died in the night, the assistants returned home, but later in the day some of them went back to the shop. They then found, to their astonishment, their master seated at his desk making a list of goods stolen from his store. Knowing that the assistants arrived early, the burglars, three in number, put up the placard in order that they might not be disturbed.

Somewhat similar, though even more daring, was the ruse of a clever gang of international thieves which, a few years ago, robbed a firm of London goldsmiths of goods worth \$60,000. Aware that a watchman was not kept on the premises, and that the principal and employees of the firm lived in outlying suburbs, the burglars waited until nine o'clock of an evening which was both wet and dark. The shop had then been closed about an hour, and the thieves, carefully made up to resemble the men whose premises they were about to ransack, deliberately

TURNED ON A FLOOD OF LIGHT and affixed notices to the windows: "Great stock-taking sale! Twenty per cent. off all marked prices. Goods sacrificed to make room for new season's stock!"

Policemen on the beat, thinking they saw the proprietor and his assistants apparently hard at work checking their goods, suspected nothing, and the burglars safely escaped with their booty to the Continent.

A clever burglar's ruse, showing careful study of the habits of the victim, was recently reported to the police. It is the custom of a business man who resides at Brixton, and has his office in Queen Victoria Street, London, to leave home every morning and not return until dinner. Recently his wife received an anonymous letter, which informed her that her husband, instead of working in his office, frequently went to a Charing Cross tea-shop accompanied by a young lady. By the same post the husband received a letter which gave the information that, while he was at his office, his wife spent her time at a certain tea-shop in the neighborhood of Charing Cross.

Husband and wife, bent on catching each other red-handed, hastened to Charing Cross, and proceeded to the tea-shop indicated in the anonymous letters. Judge of their surprise when they came face to face! There was

A MUTUAL EXPLANATION.

Husband and wife then came to the conclusion that someone had been playing a joke on them. They thought no more of the matter, and decided to end the day by a cosy dinner before returning home. When they did return to their house they found the place ransacked and the most valuable articles missing. The husband rushed away to his office, only to find the same confusion there. The burglars had made good hauls, both at the house and the office.

Last summer a series of very audacious burglaries occurred at the homes of New York's "Smart Set." Perhaps the most remarkable instance was the looting of the residence of Mr. Jose Aymar, a millionaire lawyer. Three

anxious, and, etc. a year ago, she married her his wife.

Rufus E. Hackett, of Philadelphia, being himself of austere temperament, disapproved of gaiety in others. His fiancée's high spirits especially grieved him, and he declared that unless she could refrain from merriment until their wedding-day, fixed three months thence, she should never be a wife of his. For three months was her conduct irreproachable, but on the very morning of the day whereon the ceremony was to take place she, forgetful of her lover's prohibition, gave vent to a merry peal of laughter.

SHE NEVER BECAME MRS. HACKETT.

At the altar of a Hampstead Road church a couple presented themselves to be married. The bride was excessively nervous and scarcely had the ceremony commenced than her nervousness found expression in a succession of giggles that grew so loud and disconcerting that the clergyman closed his book and refused to continue the service. The bridegroom thereupon remonstrated with his bride, and as he put her behavior down, not to the true cause, but to levity of conduct, his reproof was so forcible as to throw the girl into hysterics. On her recovery the couple departed unmarried. Nor were they ever united, for, thinking her as frivolous as she considered him heartless, the young man refused to place his future happiness in her keeping.

In 1887 a young Edinburgh doctor was on the eve of being married when the trial of Medeline Smith—whom he had met on one or two occasions—for poisoning Emile L'Angelier took place at Glasgow. Being in his fiancée's company, he chanced to make some humorous remark, at which the young lady burst out into a hearty laugh—

A FATAL LAUGH.

for to her lover it sounded strangely like a laugh he had heard a few weeks previously—the laugh of the accused woman; and so horrified was he at the striking resemblance that he broke off his engagement.

A tragic incident occurred a year or so since at Brussels on the morning of a young couple's marriage. The wedding-party were on the point of setting out when one of them made a joke at which the bride laughed so unrestrainedly that she broke a blood-vessel. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but without avail, for the girl, who was naturally of a most delicate constitution, succumbed, and those who had been bidden to the wedding were, a few days later, constrained to enact the sad role of mourners.

LONG SKIRTS BARRED.

Silesian Authorities Try to Regulate Fashions.

The campaign against trailing skirts begun some weeks ago by the Nordhausen (Germany) Town Council, is being bravely continued by the municipal authorities at several Silesian summer resorts.

The local commissioners responsible for the administration of affairs at Salzbrunn issued a public appeal to lady visitors at this favorite health resort to abstain from wearing long skirts, or, if wearing long dresses, to prevent them from trailing on the ground.

This appeal being disregarded, the local commissioners have now passed by-laws inflicting penalties for the wearing of trailing skirts.

The local commissioners at Warmbrunn, also in Silesia, have followed abstain from wearing long skirts, or, sued an appeal, which produced no effect on female offenders, they have now promulgated municipal decrees prohibiting trailing skirts, and introducing heavy penalties as punishment for obstinate transgressors.

Ever notice how cheerfully a woman gives her order in a restaurant when there is a man along to pay the freight?

As roughness plenty of clover or cowpea hay should be fed. No man should ever attempt to feed sheep through the winter on timothy hay. I do not think he can do so without great disaster. Where conditions justify it, I suggest that lambs should come in February, as the early lamb has every advantage over the late one. The lambing season is always an interesting time for the shepherd. It is the one time in the year when the flock deserves the most and best of care. Neglect is exceedingly costly at such a time. Every morning the new arrivals with their dams should be separated from the flock, placed in another apartment of the barn and given special care until they have a good start on the journey of life.

If you would have plenty of milk for the lambs when they come, begin to feed with this end in view six weeks or two months before their arrival. Increase the flow of milk by turning the ewes on a field of rye, grown especially for the purpose. I believe every man who handles sheep should seek to be a good shepherd. Somehow I have the feeling that every good shepherd is a gentleman of fine instinct, noble bearing, whose high calling not only has the approval, but the blessing of the Great Shepherd. Such a shepherd will represent to a high degree the fine faculty of bringing his flock up to the highest standard of both merit and profit.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Do not put the young stock in an out-of-the-way pasture where they are seldom seen. They will become wild and unmanageable unless you go to them frequently with some salt or some dainty.

We consider two years of age about the proper time heifers should be brought into milk, but a month or so variation either way is not seriously objectionable. This is believed to be the general practice in Jersey.

The preparations on the market for spraying cows and horses are effective and very satisfactory. Here is a recipe for a home-made remedy: One quart of kerosene, one quart of fish oil and one ounce of oil of tar. Stir or shake well and it is ready for use. Apply with a cloth, brush, or better still, a 50 cent sprayer.

The cow that is to make money must make milk in quantities above the average. She must be a large eater, a good digester, a perfect assimilator of digested food and a ready transformer of the food into fine milk. The farmer should not look for a small eating cow, for the small eater must be a small milker, and a little extra butter fat in her milk will not make up financially for the deficiency in quantity. The manufacturer does not attempt to make a ton of steel out of materials that contain only a possible half ton. The milk producer can not force a ton of milk out of a cow whose food in a given time contains only a half ton of milk.

GROWING CROPS FOR THE SILO.

I generally plant my silage corn on ground that has been in corn the previous year, writes Mr. David Roberts. Sometimes I plant on sod and have some so planted this year. When ground has been in corn the previous year, I mostly sow to rye in the fall for spring pasture. I spread broadcast with a manure spreader, cow stable manure just before the land is plowed, the latter part of April. The ground is thoroughly disked, scratch-harrowed and put in as fine a condition as possible, before seeding. I use a two-horse, double-row drill and drop the grains about one grain to 8 or 9 inches in rows 4 feet apart, sometimes 3½ feet apart. This year, in addition to stable manure, I put on with a fertilizer, broadcast drill, a thin dressing of ground fish manure.

I have three silos, two 12 feet square and 2½ feet high and one, a tank silo, 12 feet in diameter and 24 feet high. I plant about 12 to 14 acres for these silos, and some years have more than

ground, press downward and inward against the sides of the chest, let go suddenly, and, grasping the shoulders, raise the chest and press upon the ribs. These alternate movements should be repeated for an hour at last at the rate of ten to fifteen times a minute unless breathing is restored sooner. These movements should be accomplished with regularity.

AS IN NATURAL BREATHING.

"Keep people from crowding around the patient, as they exclude fresh air, and don't give a stimulant before the patient can swallow.

"When breathing has commenced then the thing to do immediately afterward is to restore the body heat. Warm blankets should be wrapped about the body and bottles of hot water or hot bricks applied. The head should be warmed nearly as fast as the body, or else convulsions may result. Rubbing the body vigorously with the hand or warm cloths, or slapping the fleshy parts may assist to restore warmth.

"As soon as the patient can swallow give hot coffee, tea or milk. Beware of giving too much spirits, lest depression may result. Get the patient in a warm bed and have plenty of fresh air."

Dr. Dixon offers these as a few suggestions which, he hopes, may save some lives during the present vacation.

WAR ON GAMBLING.

Editor of Australian Magazine in a Relentless Crusade.

A tremendous struggle has been proceeding in Australia for weeks between the gambling gang centering round Jack Wren, the wealthy proprietor of the illegal totalisator, and numerous race courses, and the Puritan party, whose champion is Mr. Judkins, editor of the Australasian edition of the Review of Reviews. The latter has conducted such a relentless campaign that organized bands of roughs break up his meetings, necessitating police protection to prevent physical violence.

The struggle has forced the Bent Government to promise drastic legislation and has rallied the forces of good Government to the side of Mr. Judkins.

Mr. Wren recently adopted Tammany tactics by distributing money among the unemployed and giving a number work on the race courses.

The general opinion is that the gang is making its final stand against the outraged community, which realizes that the time has come when Australia's national vice must be extirpated.

AWFUL.

Cecil (sentimentally): "Don't you feel gloomy when the sky is overcast with grey, when the rhythmic rain sounds a dirge upon the roof, and the landscape's beauties are hid by the weeping mist?"

Hazel (sweetly): "Yes, it's dreadfully annoying. It does make one's hair come out of curl so."

Last summer a series of very audacious burglaries occurred at the homes of New York's "Smart Set." Perhaps the most remarkable instance was the looting of the residence of Mr. Jose Aymar, a millionaire lawyer. Three burglars lived a whole week in the house, freely helping themselves to the old wines in the cellar, and removing the valuable household effects nightly. Jewels and paintings to the value of over \$125,000 were taken away.

Mr. Aymar and his family had been spending the summer in Canada, trusting to the vigilance of the police to protect their possessions. The burglars effected an entrance

THROUGH THE FRONT BASEMENT.

After taking an iron door off its hinges by means of a crowbar, they established themselves in a back bedroom on the second floor. Sleeping during the day, they used an alarm clock to awaken them at seven o'clock every evening, and then commenced their work of plunder. The caretaker of the adjoining house heard the alarm clock several times, but thought that some of Mr. Aymar's servants had returned home.

After about a week her suspicions were aroused and she notified the authorities. The burglars, however, decamped before the arrival of the police, taking nearly everything of value which they could carry away. They cut twenty pictures out of their frames, and many of the household effects were removed in wagons. This is by no means an isolated instance of jovial burglars making their home for days in the houses of other people.

During a round of inspection the proprietor of an hotel situated on the Grimsel Pass, Switzerland, was astonished to see smoke issuing from one of the chimneys of the hotel, which he had carefully locked up and left

FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

He unlocked a door, entered, and attracted by the sounds of a piano, went into one of the best bed-sitting rooms. There he found a young man, decked out in borrowed clothes, playing and singing. The stove was lighted, and on the tables were bottles of his best champagnes and other delicacies. The piano and a large book-case had also been dragged into the room.

"For the last month," said the youthful burglar, on seeing the proprietor, "I have been thoroughly enjoying myself. I never had such a good time in my life. I do not mind going to prison now, and I hope you will forgive me." The jovial burglar put on a coat and hat, took a last glass of champagne, then followed the proprietor to the hotel-police-station in the valley.

ONE WAY TO GET IT.

"You sry Mabel is in the habit of walking for her complexion?"

"Yes. To the nearest drug store."

Regret is something we feel for the mistakes of our friends.



"Why are the boys shooting holes in that tenderfoot's hat?"

"Well, he's been talking through his hat ever since he's been here and th' boys want to make it easier for him."

AUTOCRAT OF A VAST REGION

Romantic Story of the Great Hudson's Bay Company.

AT ZENITH OF ITS POWER IT RULED OVER A TRACT LARGER THAN WESTERN EUROPE.

Canada, fearful of a repetition in Hudson Bay and adjacent waters of the Alaskan boundary dispute, is now vigorously engaged in asserting its sovereignty there by maintaining Federal cruisers and establishing police posts in the region, with the idea of making impossible the assertion of any claims by the American whalers who have been frequenting those waters for seventy years. The bay itself gives access to the great Canadian Northwest, the vast territory once known as Rupert's Land. It was named from the dashing Stuart prince who was the first governor of the Hudson Bay Company, which in 1670 acquired from King Charles II. the wilderness west and south of the bay not then occupied by other governments.

The Hudson Bay Company was formed by a number of men interested in the Newfoundland trade, nobles and favorites of the "Merry Monarch," who had obtained from him extensive plantations on the coast of that and the neighboring islands.

Great annual harvests of fishes, seals, and peltries were reaped; but they were fired to dreams of immensely greater riches by the stories of two French explorers, Radisson and Groselier, who had penetrated the wilderness from Lake Superior through to Hudson Bay, and had brought to London (being rebuffed at Quebec and Paris) accounts of a country filled with fur-bearing animals and an ocean teeming with fish. They proposed to reach both by taking ships through Hudson Strait and establishing posts on the shores of the bay, thence piercing the interior and so avoiding quarrels with the French in "Canada," which, as at that time understood, meant virtually the present Province of Quebec, and the eastern districts, the western boundary ending where the pioneer warred with the savage.

The Province of Manitoba has already been created out of Ruperts Land, and westward it extended beyond the Rocky Mountains, the company holding sway over what is now British Columbia, Washington and Oregon States, and even the North Pacific Islands, while, after the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were taken from it in 1905, there still remain the unorganized territories of Ungava, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Athabaska, and Franklin, to form the nucleus of future provinces.

UNDISPUTED SOVEREIGNTY.

There is in the history of commercial exploitation of overseas possessions scarcely any more fascinating chapter than that which treats of this Hudson Bay Company; how it resisted nations, overcame rivals, outwitted Parliaments, subjugated natives, and made itself sovereign of a region which embraced substantially half of the continent of North America. At the zenith of its power, seventy years ago, it enjoyed dominion over a territory larger than Western Europe, with an area exceeding four million square miles, peopled by more than fifty different Indian tribes, and yielding a yearly tribute in furs and feathers the enormous value of which fairly staggers belief.

For two centuries the Hudson Bay Company had ruled its vast bulwark as despotically as the Czars ruled Russia. Only its store-ships, bringing in supplies and munitions, articles of barter and platoons of servants, and

the North-West by a payment of one and a half million dollars and some trading and landlord privileges not inconsistent with the paramountcy of the Dominion.

AUTOCRACY TOO SEVERE.

This step became necessary because the autocratic rule of the company was not compatible with the modern theories of personal and commercial liberty. The French-Canadians and half-breeds who formed the main element in the company's couriers and trappers had formed a settlement on the Red River. Their compatriots were bent on making it a second Quebec. Scotch and English immigrants also located there; and the company sought to impose on them its galling yoke and rule them with its antiquated laws. The result was the first Riel rebellion, the intervention of Canada, and the inevitable disappearance of the company as a governing power. Henceforth it was to restrict itself to a commercial corporation, giving up all claims to administrative authority, or to possession of the soil, save a certain area round each of its trading posts, and to one-twentieth of the area of the so-called "Fertile Belt," the best wheat-growing area.

This latter concession has proved immensely productive to the company, because of the boom in farm lands in recent years, and its sales have been enormous and at constantly enhancing rates. When the Canadian Pacific chose Winnipeg as its western headquarters twenty years ago, the company realized over two million dollars on the sale of a portion of its realty within the city and suburbs, which being applied to the reduction of the capital stock, brought it down to six million five hundred thousand dollars. Since then further accretions from similar sources have enabled it to be reduced to an even one million pounds, in one hundred thousand shares of ten pounds each. But every share is now worth twice its face value, and it is next to impossible to procure any in the open market, so jealously are they held by those fortunate enough to possess them.

The company has now about two hundred and fifteen posts, stretching from the Atlantic seaboard of Labrador to the remotest section of the Mackenzie delta, on the confines of the polar ocean at the inner boundary of Alaska, and being represented likewise at all centres of importance in the North-West, whether reached by rail, trail, or travois. The company owns a dozen river steamboats plying on lake and stream to reach outlying posts, carrying large cargoes of stores now for the settlers daily striking north through the wheat-belt, and conveying back the peltries obtained from the Indians and Eskimos still further beyond. The total annual realization from the fur trade is about two million dollars, even now, despite the settling of much of the country, and the profit on this branch of the business is about twenty-five per cent.

ROMANCE STILL LINGERS.

The flavor of romance still lingers round Hudson Bay from the remarkable story of the present governor of the company, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. He began his career when a boy of sixteen at Mingan, a post in farthest Labrador, and remained in that icy inferno for thirty-five years, leaving his post only once in that time to walk to Montreal, a journey of over three

IN LOVE WITH ROYALTY

MANY LOVE LETTERS SENT TO ROYAL PERSONAGES.

Correspondence Very Rarely Reaches Them, But Is Dealt With by Private Secretaries.

It would seem for some reason Royal personages are more liable than any other notabilities to excite the love passion in the hearts of utter strangers. If one may judge by the amount of correspondence of an amorous nature which pours into Royal palaces from unknown writers, an immense number of weak-minded people imagine themselves to be ardently in love with Royalty. Happily for the sanity of Kings, Princes, and Princesses, such correspondence never, or only very rarely, reaches those to whom it is addressed, but is dealt with by private secretaries and their assistants as mere ebullition of sentimental lunacy and consigned to the flames.

But a small portion of these love-letters from irresponsible strangers — 1 per cent., perhaps — receives a greater amount of attention than might be imagined; and some of the writers of such letters give an infinitude of trouble and annoyance to those Court officials whose duty it is to protect Royalty from postal pests.

In other words, it is not always possible to treat the love-letters with silent pity or contempt, as it sometimes happens that the writers are

SO MANIFESTLY INSANE

as to constitute a real danger to the Royal personages to whom they have given their wayward hearts. Such writers have before now perished in their unwarrantable attentions during whole periods of years, and finally become so violent in their language as to necessitate steps being taken to obviate the possibility of their veiled or overt threats being carried into effect.

In such cases as these the services of the taciturn and experienced detectives who devote their whole time to safeguarding Royalty are requisitioned. But although these matters are dealt with by the police, they never become known to the general public, for prosecutions do not eventuate, the foreign stranger's generally being persuaded to enter sanatoria, or are put under restraint by friends. So that, indeed, it frequently happens that the Royal personages who have been bombarded with amorous epistles for many months hear nothing whatever of the matter.

Some years ago, the Prince of Wales, then the Duke of York, was pursued wherever he went by letters from an English lady living in Berne. The first few letters, being of the usual type, were simply ignored, but after a time the lady began importuning His Royal Highness to make an appointment with her, and to threaten that if he failed to do so she would come to London and force herself into his presence.

It then became necessary to act in the matter, and a detective journeyed to Berne to see what could be done. The lady proved to be a single person of middle age, in comfortable circumstances, living in an hotel, and, apparently, as sane as the officer who went to see her. But directly he touched on the subject of her letters her irresponsibility became manifest; she even declared that the Prince had

PROMISED HER MARRIAGE.

and argued that his marriage to "the Princess did not preclude him contracting a morganatic union. She consented, however, to desist from attempting to see His Royal Highness or writing further letters for a time, and the detective returned to London with the object of consulting her brother, a north-country solicitor.

But the infatuated lady must have

been to many others—for he wrote imploring that the engagement should be cancelled, and urging the reason that he would be leaving school in six months' time to enter his father's office, so that he hoped soon to be making enough money to marry on. One would imagine, from his attitude, that even after the lapse of six months he would have acquired sufficient worldliness to be anything but a peril in a business office.—London Tit-Bits.

WOMEN NURSES FOR INSANE.

New Departure in the Peoria, Illinois, Insane Asylum.

An interesting experiment is being tried in the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane at Peoria, that of substituting women nurses for male attendants. There are sixteen hundred patients in the institution and already seven hundred and seventy-five men are cared for by female nurses. Public opinion has been undergoing rapid changes with regard to the insane. It is not so very long ago since men were selected to guard and tend this class because of their physical strength and ability to "control" these unfortunates by brute force. The padded cell, the straight jacket, and other devices for subduing refractory patients were considered the proper thing. Now these methods are rapidly passing away. Insanity is recognized as a disease, and the humane principle of ruling by love is found to be more efficacious than brutality. As a nurse woman is in the position for which God and nature specially qualified and designed her, and man can never hope to rival her in this sphere. Formerly the insane asylum was looked upon as a custodial institution where the chief idea was restraint; now it is given its rightful place as an hospital where these saddest of all afflicted human beings should be tenderly and humanly cared for. In Illinois the plan of substituting women for men has worked well. Dr. Mitchell, in writing of the advantage, says: "In placing women in the male wards you restore as near as possible to the patient homelike surroundings. She takes more of a personal interest in her charges than a man and looks after the many little things that go to make life pleasant and smooth. By doing so she eliminates a source of irritation to an already irritated brain. The conduct of the men improves. They become more tidy in their appearance. The violent become less violent and the profane less profane. Men who did nothing before began to brighten up and do little errands for the nurses, were praised for their efforts and found something to live for and some enjoyment in life." Undoubtedly the new system will do away with the abuse and cruelty so often charged against male attendants, and it will comfort distressed relatives who have been accustomed to regard with horror the average asylum for the insane. Here is one of the true vocations for women! And may we not hope that the example of Illinois in this matter will soon be followed by similar institutions everywhere!—J. J. Kelso, Toronto.

CATERPILLAR FEVER.

Nature Study at Close Range Has Its Disadvantages.

Zeal for nature study, not tempered by experience, explains why so many country doctors have been called in to diagnose an epidemic of rash which has affected whole classes in some rural and urban schools, says The London Daily Mail.

The symptoms of the ailment, well-known to doctors as "caterpillar rash," are intense irritation on the palms, and sometimes on the face, accompanied by a number of blister-like swellings, which when they occur around the eyes, sometimes have the effect of obstructing vision.

The preventive is for the nature study

Company had ruled its vast bulwark as despotically as the Czars ruled Russia. Only its store-ships, bringing in supplies and munitions, articles of barter and platoons of servants, and conveying out the years accumulation of peltries and furs, could cruise in Hudson Bay. Only its factors, clerks, and trappers could venture into its inland areas, save at the risk of death. Over the northern plains the company's word was law, its tokens were currency, its factors exercised the powers of life and death, liberty and lordship. In its earliest days it had a desperate struggle to maintain its existence; for the French repudiated its charter, ignored its authority, and did actual battle to crush it out. In 1686 Troyes and Berthville captured the company's Forts Rupert and Albany and in 1697 Berthville with a small squadron invaded Hudson Bay, met and defeated the company's ships, and captured Fort Nelson. In 1772 La Perouse also captured Fort Prince of Wales, an important stronghold which had been forty years in building, and high and thick walls of masonry, and would have required four hundred men for its defense. As it had only thirty-nine, the chief factor, Samuel Hearne, the "Mungo Park" of Canada, surrendered it without firing a shot, presenting its keys to the victorious Frenchman on a silver salver; for which his memory has been exalted by the company's people ever since.

FIRST GOVERNOR.

The first governor of the company was Prince Rupert, and its second John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Its original capital was only ten thousand pounds, and it operated in only a small way at first; but so enormous were its profits that within twenty years it nominally trebled its capital, so as to make its annual dividends appear smaller. Yet in 1684 the dividend paid was fifty per cent., and in 1689 thirty per cent., although the company claimed to have lost one hundred and twenty thousand pounds during the decade by French marauding. Thirty years later the capital was trebled again. By this time the company had its posts spread all over the west in wilderness, and international amity prevailing, was compelled to meet the commercial competition of rival concerns which took life in the piping times of peace. John Jacob Astor, the founder of the New York family of that name, laid the foundation of his fortune by the establishment of the Astoria Company for the western fur trade, the story of which is told in Washington Irving's "Astoria." The N. Y. Z. Company was another rival. But the most dangerous of all was the North-West Company, which was got rid of only by being amalgamated with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821, after a bloody battle between their rival forces of trappers and voyageurs at Fort Garry (now Winnipeg), in which Governor Semple, of the latter, was killed.

These rivals disposed of, the company was able to devote its undivided energies to extending its commercial progress, until 1850, when the discovery that silk could be used instead of beaver skins in the manufacture of hats proved a disastrous blow to its leading branch of trade. After the War of 1812 the American Government excluded it from the western country then claimed by the United States. But it still maintained itself in the wilds of the Rockies and the Pacific slope; it flourished in Vancouver Island, now part of British Columbia; it invaded the Yukon country; and for many years previous to the purchase of Alaska by the United States that whole territory was leased by the company from the Russians. When the Oregon boundary dispute was settled in 1871 by Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons, the United States Government paid the Hudson Bay Company four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the relinquishment of its territorial rights in the region transferred to the American flag, while the same year Canada extinguished its overlordship in

boy of sixteen at Mingan, a post so farthest Labrador, and remained in that icy inferno for thirty-five years, leaving his post only once in that time to walk to Montreal, a journey of over three thousand miles each way, to consult an oculist. He was reprimanded for this and ordered back, and on the return trip his two half-breed companions perished in a terrible storm, while he barely escaped. He amassed a comfortable fortune, as each factor is admitted into a partnership after fifteen years' service, and being suddenly elevated to authority, proved his executive qualities, joined in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is now a peer of Great Britain, and so many times a millionaire that he could afford to raise, equip and pay a regiment of Canadian cavalry, known as "Strathcona's Horse," six hundred strong, for service in the Boer War.

THE HOME PAPER.

Isn't filled with cuts and pictures, nor the latest news despatches; And the paper's often dampened, and the print is sometimes blurred. There is only one edition, and the eye quite often catches Traces of a missing letter, and at times a misspelled word.

No cablegrams nor "specials" anywhere the eye engage; The make-up is, maybe, a trifle crude and primitive.

But an atmosphere of home life fills and permeates the pages

Of the little country paper printed where you used to live.

How the heart grows soft and tender, while its columns you're perusing; Every item is familiar, every name you know full well.

And a flood of recollections passes o'er you as you're reading

On the past and weaves about you an imaginative spell.

You can see the old home village, once again in fancy, seeming

To be clasping hand of neighbor, and of friend and relative;

And their faces rise before you, as you're idly fondly dreaming

Of the little country paper, printed where you used to live.

And you seem to leave the city, with its rush and roar and clamor.

With its busy, bustling atmosphere of turmoil and of strife;

Leave the multitude of surging, eager workers, and the glamor,

For the quiet, soothing blandishment of restful country life.

And you note a vine-clad cottage with the roses nestling round it;

Hear the voice of mother calling for the long-gone fugitive,

While the echo of her pleading, memories repeat, and sound it

Through the little country paper, printed where you used to live.

Every printed line reminds you of the days long since departed;

Here a boyhood chum is mentioned, there a schoolmate's name appears;

And the eye grows moist in reading, while the soul grows heavy hearted

O'er the changes Time has wrought throughout the swiftly passing years.

Memory's scroll has deep impressions stamped upon its face forever.

Of sweet pleasures which the busy city life can never give;

And, in fancy, you are roaming through the quiet town whenever

You peruse the country paper, printed where you used to live.

—Sunset Magazine.

KNOWN BY HIS WORKS.

As they passed an open gateway, a dog within the enclosure growled and bristled up very perceptibly, whereupon one of the party remarked:—

"No doubt about his being a watchdog."

"How can you tell?"

"Why, didn't you see the hair spring."

the royal highness or writing further letters for a time, and the detective returned to London with the object of consulting her brother, a north-country solicitor.

But the infatuated lady must have had her suspicions, for she was seen in London two days later. Promptly a watch was placed over her and her brother sent for. Before the latter's arrival, however, she succeeded in eluding the officer on watch, and, calling at Marlborough House, only to learn that the Prince was not in town, went to Sandringham. It happened, though, that His Royal Highness was staying in Scotland at the time, and on returning to London from Norfolk, with the apparent intention of going north, she found her brother, a Court official, and a couple of doctors waiting her return to her hotel. The upshot of it was she was certified insane and placed in a private asylum by her brother.

In the days of his youth King Edward used to have love-letters sent to him by the score, many emanating from Continental ladies. And it may here be remarked that Princes invoke far more love-letters from women than Princesses do from men. About the year 1860 a lady, the widow of a French consul, conceived a most unwelcome passion for the then heir to the British throne, to whom she had been introduced on some formal occasion.

SCORES AND SCORES OF LETTERS

all breathing most fervent affection, were received from her, and for a long time it seemed impossible to put a stop to the annoyance. Eventually, however, it corrected itself; she appeared to recover her mental balance, and the correspondence ceased suddenly. A year or two later she consoled herself by taking a second husband.

Since he reached a marriageable age, particularly before his marriage, the Crown Prince of Germany was subjected to the same annoying nonsense, American actresses seeming peculiarly susceptible to his charms. Shortly after his visit to the United States it became known to the Press that no fewer than seven charming and well-known actresses were regularly writing to him, each with the idea of inducing him to "name the day." As their names were disclosed it might be suspected that they were engineering cheap advertisements for themselves in the true American fashion, but this some of them authoritatively denied; and, of course, there is no questioning the word of a charming young lady. The fact remains that love-letters, many of them containing offers or suggestions of marriage, streamed across the Atlantic upon the Kaiser's heir in astonishing numbers long after his return to Germany, and there is still, it is said, some love-lorn lass in the States who write to him occasionally to remind him of imaginary occasions when he plighted his troth to them. In the same way has

THE YOUNG KING OF SPAIN

been bombarded for years past, and many of the epistles sent to him have emanated from wealthy women who have labored under the notion that their riches might counter-balance their general unsuitability as wives for reigning monarchs. It is understood that the method of dealing with such correspondence at Madrid is to simply return the letters in plain envelopes, without comment or remark, which is severe for so courteous a nation as the Spanish.

Very many love-letters sent to the Princesses are written by schoolboys. The Princess of Wales received a great deal of attention of this description at one time, and no doubt, contrary to the rule many of the epistles reached her by sheer merit of their amusing character. One of the Princess's youthful lovers used to seize up on every possible occasion, such as her birthday, Christmas, and St. Valentine's Day to send her small gifts, which were always accompanied by letters, and which were invariably acknowledged. The announcement of "Princess May's" engagement was a heavy blow to this young man—as, indeed, it must have

been a severe irritation on the palms, and sometimes on the face, accompanied by a number of blister-like swellings, which when they occur around the eyes, sometimes have the effect of obstructing vision.

The preventive is for the nature class to leave hairy caterpillars alone. As the "palmer worm," the hairy caterpillar of the gold-tail moth, one of the commonest and most beautiful objects of the country at midsummer, passes from hand to hand, it leaves on every palm a few of its loosely-attached hairs, and these hairs are possessed, for the protection of the caterpillar against birds and browsing animals, of what scientists call "urticating properties." "Urtica" is the Latin for "nettle."

As the barbed hairs work their way into the palm, the child feels the irritation, and scratches the palm with the other hand, thus transferring some hairs to the finger tips. Presently he touches his face, and the hairs or fragments of them begin to irritate there. But the more he rubs and scratches the more he disturbs the cause of the trouble and the worse it grows. The best procedure when the first irritation is felt is to wash the hands or rub them with dry sand or dust, and after that to resist all temptation to scratch the irritated surface or to touch the face.

Many other hairy caterpillars are almost as bad as the "palmer worm," and as a general rule the less you handle any hairy caterpillar the better.

ANOTHER BEAUTY RECIPE.

A Milk Bath and How It is to be Taken.

The latest recipe for the familiar treatment of the complexion by bathing in milk comes from Paris. It says that the face and neck should first be carefully cleaned with pieces of wadding soaked with a mixture of olive oil and cognac or olive oil and eau de cologne and the skin then dried and the milk bath applied. Let the milk dry on the face and then rub with thin slices of a raw potato or a cucumber.

Women sometimes find that the milk seems to burn the face at first, but they must persevere and the good effects will soon be perceived. The treatment must be regular and continued for a long time if good results are wanted.

The eternal milk treatment ought to be accompanied by certain internal applications, including many glasses of pure milk during the day and a large glass of hot water on going to bed, and another on getting up. Take little meat; plenty of salad, but no wine, no tea and no cake.

DO THE HARD THING FIRST.

He who defers an unpleasant duty does it twice. Anticipation of it may become a continued torture. It is wise to be done with it in the first place, and then contemplation of it becomes a pleasure. The undone task, resting upon your head, weighs you down and holds you back. The well-finished one, beneath your feet, raises you up, and helps you forward. Somehow or other it seems that the hard things are the important things. Maybe it is because they are hard and sometimes left undone that their importance is realized. If you have not met with success you think your efforts merit, do not sit down to groan and rail against Fate, but just quietly cast about for the disagreeable parts of your work from which you have shrunk. There you will find your point of weakness. You may not attach much importance to these things you shrink from, but you can never know how your neglect of them has changed the current of your life.

HOW IT WAS.

"Did you hear Miss Fimser say that she had a speaking acquaintance with that millionaire?" asked Maud, scornfully. "Yes," replied May, with equal scorn. "It's the first time I knew that she ever worked in a telephone exchange."

RRAE TRIUMPH OF SKILL ARE YOU GETTING OLD?

THE ALPHABET ENGRAVED ON MERE PINHEAD.

Engraver Works With Finely-tempered
Steel Tool, Sharper Than
a Razor.

The flat surface or top of the head of a pin is a little less than five-sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter, yet it is large enough to be engraved so that, with a strong magnifying glass, clearly discernible on its surface are all of the letters of the alphabet, including the name of Eugene Wrenger, an expert engraver at St. Louis, who did the work. The pin above described was presented by Wrenger to a friend, who in turn sent it to a museum in Philadelphia, where it was accepted as a wonder in the way of development of the engraver's art and placed on exhibition.

At various times in late years reference has been made in newspapers to fine specimens of engraving—notably that of the full text of the Lord's Prayer on one side of a watch charm. But few attempts have been made to accomplish perfect work in the engraving line on the head of a pin.

The task is so delicate that the first thing done is to flatten the head of the pin, making it perfectly smooth. If the metal is over hard it is softened by chemical processes. Then, with a glass that brings out the limit lines of the surface, but magnifies it only four times, the operator sets to work with a lozenge form graver—which is a four inch penstock holding a piece of the finest tempered steel shaped like a diamond, the elongated points of which are the knives of the workmen.

Keener they are than a razor. The scratch or mark they will make in softened metal is finer than that made by any diamond cutter. Before a mark is made on the surface of the pinhead a device which will locate 960 straight parallel lines on a surface of one inch in width is used on the surface of the pinhead, and the guide lines fixing the possibility of lettering on that surface are established. Then, operating with the aid of the magnifying glass, the work of cutting the letters is commenced.

The lines made are finer than those referred to ordinarily as "hair lines." The strongest eye in the strongest natural light cannot discern more than a web-like mass on the face of the pinhead after the work is complete. If picked up and examined casually a person with very strong eyes would declare there was nothing remarkable about the head of the pin except that it seemed to be flattened, the work having been done evidently with a very fine file. In order that no slip of the object being engraved will cause irreparable disaster, the pin is held in a delicate but strong vise, so arranged that it cannot move.

Wrenger, who was born and schooled in St. Louis, has only just reached the voting age. He has been engaged in the engraving and printing rooms of several large St. Louis establishments.

"It would hardly be true," he said to a reporter, "to say that I have devoted any particular time or attention to work of this kind. My experience has been confined almost wholly to the general line of commercial engraving. About four years ago I saw something in a newspaper about the work of a Canadian engraver who succeeded in placing a lot of lettering on the head of a pin. I practised some and finally, about two months ago, turned out the two samples one of which found its way into a Philadelphia museum.

"Is the work really difficult?" "Well, yes, I suppose it would be to any one not having a thoroughly good nervous organization. Sometimes I would not attempt such a task. If my nerves were not in good condition it would be useless. The variation of the fraction-

OPINION CHANGES WITH ADVANCING YEARS.

Twenty-two Seemed Ripeness Once—
All in All, It's a Hard
Problem.

I have reached that stage in life's pilgrimage at which a man calls himself middle aged; if in company, rather ostentatiously, not so much in the manner of one hoping for contradiction as inviting it; the stage, at which, if it be implied in general conversation that he is no longer young, he requires a few serious moments in which to collect his thoughts before he draws attention to the implication with unnecessary insistence, and cordially indorses it, writes Archibald Marshall in the London Mail.

There was a time, not so many years ago—as years go now—when I thought that 22 was a very ripe age. I still thought so, years afterward, when I reached it myself; for an undergraduate in his third year looks upon a freshman as immeasurably his junior, and is oppressed with some of the weightiest cares of manhood. He knows the meaning of a financial crisis and has serious thoughts of marriage.

At 23 my temperature had gone down and I felt younger, but continued to look upon 30 as the age at which I should be able to save money on clothes and grow a beard if I felt so disposed, as nobody could be expected to care what a person at that time of life looked like.

At 25 I reckoned that I had about six more years of pleasurable existence before me, and at the end of that period it would not matter in the least whether I were rich or poor, so I had better hurry up and

MAKE SOME MONEY.

Six years, or possibly seven, as I seemed to be wearing rather better than some of my contemporaries.

At 27 I gave myself eight more years. I knew men of 35, active and still presentable; in fact—why shirk the word—young. But, while admitting this, not without a measure of self-gratulation at being able to assign myself a few extra years of sentient existence, I felt it was useless to dally with the question any further and that 35 must be, and remain, the limit.

So I continued to think until I myself came in the course of nature to the age of 35, not, however, without serious qualms at 32 and 33, when I felt as young as possible, but said to myself that it could not be expected to last much longer.

Let me see! Was it at 35 that I left off using Flowers and Honey for the hair? I think so. I really want to get to the bottom of this question, and that might be a pointer. I will consider it later. They still say that my hair waves, and I fully believed that what is left of it does; and they still please me by saying so, though I feign indifference. (The ladies, I mean—not crudely, as it were, in frontal attack, but incidentally, when they are sizing up the points of my very small son, and comparing his personal appearance with mine, not invariably to his advantage.) But it really did wave like anything ten years ago; and, without resorting to illegitimate compulsion, I took care that it should wave to advantage. Now I just

DIP A BRUSH IN WATER.

and if it likes to wave after that it is at liberty to do so. If not, I do not care. Honestly, I do not.

At 35, then, I claimed middle-age, but without showing the least resentment when the claim was disputed, or, indeed, feeling any. I must confess, however, that by that time I had come to cherish the secret conviction that 40

SUNLIGHT SOAP



Clothes washed by Sunlight Soap are cleaner and whiter than if washed in any other way.

Chemicals in soap may remove the dirt but always injure the fabric.

Sunlight Soap will not injure the most dainty lace or the hands that use it, because it is absolutely pure and contains no injurious chemicals.

Sunlight Soap should always be used as directed. No boiling or hard rubbing is necessary.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soap, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

Equally good with hard or soft water

\$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

159
Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

TO TUTNEL THE CHANNEL

UNDER THE SEA BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Would Abolish the Most Unpleasant Salt Water Passage in the World.

A scheme fifty years old is revived in the commission, recently given to Sir Douglas Fox, past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, to draw up plans for a tunnel between England and France. Parliamentary sanction for the enterprise will be sought, and in view of the good relations between the two countries, and the tremendous advances in modern engineering, it is possible that the old dream will become a reality. It would abolish the most unpleasant salt water passage in the world, shorten the distance between England and every point in Southern Europe, and stimulate the intercourse between France and England. It would also deal a severe blow to some important shipping interests, and on this account it is sure to be strongly opposed.

WERE ONCE JOINED.

By restoring land communication between England and the Continent the tunnel will undo the work done by the sea some thousands of years ago. Where the English Channel now flows was once solid land, and England was joined to France, so solidly, apparently, as France to Spain. Whether the separation was effected by some tremendous cataclysm or through centuries of erosion by the waters is not known, though the scientists favor the latter theory. Geologists speak of the separation having occurred not very long ago, which probably means within a few hundred thousand years. Whenever the disjunction took place, by whatever means, it may be properly regarded as the most important natural phenomenon since the Flood. As a part of the mainland of Europe, there would have been no England, no Empire, perhaps no America, as we knew it to-day. The waves that made Eng-

CONQUERING THE SAHARA

FRANCE RECLAIMS ARID AFRICA TO CIVILIZATION.

Famous Camel Cavalry the Means of Reaching the Wild and Lawless People.

France is constantly giving proofs of her mastery over the Sahara. She has won it by her new methods of desert travel, which were adopted only three years ago, and proved successful from the first. Her mechanists travel wherever they are sent. At irregular but frequent intervals they raise their flag over some new territory and attach it to one of their organized districts. The mechanists are small troops of camel cavalry mounted on animals specially trained for fast travel, so that they may go lightly laden. They depend on the oases to replenish supplies. Their latest journey is one of the most notable of their achievements.

Starting from Timbuktu they marched north and northward about 350 miles to Taudeni, arriving there May 8. Capt. Cauvin and his men camped in the town for eight days. The natives had never seen a white man before. Their fathers saw one specimen seventy-eight years ago, when Rene Caille crossed the desert. Lenz was in that neighborhood about twenty-five years ago, but passed around the place because

HE DID NOT DARE TO ENTER IT.

Capt. Cauvin attached Taudeni to the Government of Timbuktu and his party returned to the Niger. They had met no opposition, but were much fatigued by the heat and the hardships of a desert march nearly as long as the distance between New York and Chicago.

Isolated and miserable as Taudeni is, the place has long been one of the most notable in the Sahara. It occupies a depression only about 400 feet above sea level. The waters come near the surface here and many wells are possible. This has made the settlement the converging point for all the caravan routes between Morocco and

"Is the work really difficult?" "Well, yes, I suppose it would be to any one not having a thoroughly good nervous organization. Sometimes I would not attempt such a task. If my nerves were not in good condition it would be useless. The variation of the fraction of portion of a hair in making a line would spoil the whole surface and it would have to be commenced all over again."

"Some of my companions in the shop were doubtful about the accomplishment of the task and refused to believe that it had been done until they were given a magnifying glass and permitted to look for themselves."

Some facts and conditions known only in the engraving rooms where the most difficult work is accomplished are developed in the mechanical detail of the task of engraving the head of a pin. The matter of light to work by is all-important. No kind of artificial light will serve for such an undertaking. Light—meaning sun or day light—coming from the east will not serve; neither will light coming from the west, because light coming from either side will cast a shadow opposite and cloud the surface and the delicate guide lines.

Only the light coming from the north, which throws a shadow behind, and moving with the movements of the engraving instrument, will serve. Another reason why the north light is indispensable is that it is steady, not being dependent upon the movement of the sun for its steadfastness. Engravers say this is because the north light is reflected rather than direct.

C. E. Long, a watchmaker and engraver, of Denison, Texas, has now engraved ninety-seven microscopical letters on the head of a pin, and Walter Hartwick, of Detroit, Mich., placed not only the alphabet and name numerals on the head of a pin, but his name, occupation, address and the date at which the engraving was done. The total number of characters in this instance was seventy-four.

This and Eugene Wrenger's feat interested Long, and he stated that he could exceed the record of both. Forthwith he secured a pin and began work and in one afternoon had succeeded in placing ninety-four characters on the small surface, exclusive of punctuation points. Around the edge of the pin he engraved the letters of the alphabet, the character "&" and the year "1906." To this he added, "C. E. Long, Engraver, No. 216 Main Street, Denison, Texas, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician." Mr. Long used ordinary engraving tools for his task.

BIG SALARIES YOU CAN'T LIVE ON.

It does not always pay to hold a public appointment carrying a big salary. The Lord Mayor of London's £10,000 a year looks handsome to the man in the street; but as the Lord Mayor generally spends from £20,000 to £30,000 during his year of office, the appointment is scarcely tempting to anyone anxious to make money out of it. The salary of the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg is £7,800, but at least one former ambassador found the pay insufficient. This was Lord Augustus Loftus, who, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the daughter of the Tsar of that day, was encouraged by our Foreign Office to celebrate the event in St. Petersburg with Royal magnificence. Lord Augustus, being a man of only small private means, he expected to be reimbursed for his outlay on this occasion by the Government; but Downing Street feared to establish a bad precedent, and left his lordship to meet his obligations the best way he could. Result, bankruptcy—which was all Lord Augustus got from a grateful country—that and sympathy!

PRECOCIOUS.

Pater (at 2 a.m.)—"Oh, drat the child!"
Mater—"You must expect babies to cry when they begin teething."
Pater—"This one's been crying ever since he began bairing."

Honestly, I do not.

At 35, then, I claimed middle-age, but without showing the least resentment when the claim was disputed, or, indeed, feeling any. I must confess, however, that by that time I had come to cherish the secret conviction that 40 was after all the natural dividing line. It was only out of deference to the callow opinions of youths still in the twenties that there was any question about the matter at all. Why, when I was 36 I heard someone say that I was a clever young fellow. It was a man of 40 who said it, and although he was one whose opinions I had despised up to that time, still, I think, that on the whole, he probably knows what he is talking about.

Now I am not so sure about 40. I am inclined to think that 45 would be nearer the mark. Mind, I do not wish it to be thought for a moment that I am 40 myself. Such a suspicion would do me a great injustice. No, I am still in the 30s, and shall be for a considerable time, probably until after this article appears in print. But, still, I wish to consider the question impartially, and it is really absurd to pretend that the difference between a man of 42 or 43 and a man of, say, 39½, is so very marked. And, if this is so, it is obvious that another two years added cannot affect the matter either one way or the other.

Well, at present, then, I am inclined to leave it at 45, without prejudice to my right to alter my opinion in a few years' time. But if I were put to it, I think I could write an article equally convincing to show that actual age has nothing to do with the question at all. I might try to show that marriage ends it, or fatherhood, but I do not think I should. I should be more likely to follow the glimmer of light that has come to me in the course of this inquiry, and point out that youth ends when personal vanity begins to diminish. I might say that when trousers which have acquired a very slight bagginess at the knee are not instantly discarded from the wardrobe, it is a sign that

MIDDLE AGE IS ENCRDACHING.

I might use other illustrations of the same sort; and I should certainly bring in the example of the hair and the amoument.

But if I did that I should have to acknowledge that I myself was now well on in middle-age, and that I absolutely refuse to do. Why, I am still in the 30s; I still like chocolate eclairs, though I do not ache for that form of sustenance as I did 25 years ago; young fellows in the twenties very seldom think it necessary to put Mr. before my name, and I still feel at ease in their company, though I prefer that of the rather older young men of about my own standing. Away with spitting of hairs, and away with false modesty! Whatever may be said of 45, youth has not ended at 39, and I hold to that opinion against all opposition.

P.S.—I have just overheard a subaltern with whom I had a slight difference of opinion at the club yesterday, in connection with a diamond declaration, giving a highly colored account of the episode to a companion in arms. I did not hear distinctly all he said, but I caught the expression, "Silly old fool." I am not seriously annoyed, but I do not feel quite so certain about 39.

P.P.S.—It has just occurred to me that the words I overheard were probably applied to one of our opponents at the table who took very little part in the discussion. They would be more applicable to him, as he was 40 last week. Let it stand.

OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE.

"Well, well," exclaimed the first summer girl, "where did the engagement ring come from?"

"From Biffany's, of course," replied the other.

"O! I don't mean that. Who is the man who gave it to you?"

"O! Why—er—really, I've forgotten his last name. I just call him Shorty."

Whatever means, it may be properly regarded as the most important natural phenomenon since the Flood. As a part of the mainland of Europe, there would have been no England, no Empire, perhaps no America, as we knew it to-day. The waves that made England an island made North America an English continent.

DICKENS ON THE SCHEME.

Looking over a copy of "All the Year Round," then edited by Charles Dickens, an article came to view on the tunnel under the English Channel unsigned and it might well have been written by its editor, at least, it is a passable imitation of some of his moods. It is interesting to note that the great boon expected of the tunnel was its promise to save travellers from sea-sickness. In all its length there was no word about the time to be saved or the journey to be lessened. In 1869 the people of England did not think their time was so valuable. Nor was there in the essay any reference to the danger of a French invasion, via tunnel, a bogie so prominent in subsequent discussions of the subject. Another amusing feature of the article was its implicit assumption that the tunnel would be built in three or four years. So, a half century hence may other readers comment on the articles the project is apt to call forth.

ENGINEERS PREPARE PLANS.

In 1852 a French engineer proposed to connect the two countries by a bridge, and for some time the project was gravely debated. This idea was to have a structure 200 feet above the water resting on piers 400 feet long. It was estimated that \$250,000,000 would cover the expenditure. This staggering sum tended to sink the scheme, but the final blow was struck by the vessel owners, who feared they would be ruined by the wreck of their ships against the piers of the bridges. Four years later a French engineer, Mr. Thorne de Gamond, shared with Mr. William Law the honor of preparing the first scientific plans for a tunnel. The Frenchman's scheme was endorsed by experts in his native land, but collapsed through English indifference or hostility. In 1867 he showed his plans at the great Paris Exposition.

THROUGH THE CHALK BEDS.

In 1867 Gamond, Law and James Breteles combined and presented the plans to a committee, of which Lord Richard Grosvenor was chairman. On it were several engineering experts, and all agreed that the project was feasible, and the engineers' calculations founded on solid facts. The theory on which the most important calculation—that of boring out the rock under the channel-bed—was based is that the same chalk formation extends unbroken from Dover to Calais. This rock is excellent material for drilling operations, and has proved almost impervious to water. In this stratum a shaft was sunk 1,600 feet deep, and not a drop of water was found. Mining experts testified that the leakage from the channel down was not to be feared.

COST OF THE TUNNEL.

It was estimated that \$24,000,000 would build a tunnel wide enough for double tracks. This was at the rate of \$1,000,000 a mile. In four years the promoters hoped to have the work completed. Drilling machinery was ordered, or built, and the great borer was said to be able to advance at the rate of a yard an hour, and pass out the rock and earth behind it. The French Emperor approved the scheme as did the French Chamber of Commerce, but English officialdom remain cool. The result was that the grand project fell through. Since then it has been discussed more or less seriously a score of times, and the London, Chatham and Dover Railway has endeavored to arouse interest in the plan, but so far without much more success than attaches to the advancing of the metric system for England.

the place has long been one of the most notable in the Sahara. It occupies a depression only about 400 feet above sea level. The waters come near the surface here and many wells are possible. This has made the settlement the converging point for all the caravan routes between Morocco and Timbuku.

It is the centre of the largest salt industry in Africa. Here are apparently inexhaustible beds of pure rock salt, which the natives hew out in blocks three feet long, weighing seventy pounds. Four of these make a camel load. The salt is taken to Timbuku and distributed throughout the whole western Soudan. It is sold to the Timbuku merchants for a pittance, but increases in value with every day's journey of their camels to the south.

Taudeni is described by the people of Timbuku as one of the most wretched of desert settlements. The natives are of mixed Arab and negro blood. They have had no government. Every man is a law unto himself. Often the miners suffer from lack of food, as they are dependent on imports for supplies of all kinds.

EXCEPT WATER AND SALT.

They exact a camel from every caravan replenishing its water skins at their wells, and the animals thus acquired are kept as a food resource. It was because Lenz could not spare a camel that he replenished his water supply at Wady Tell, outside the settlement, and went on without seeing a native. Salt mining is the only industry. The heat is so intense that at times the miners are compelled to quit work and take refuge in caves.

Lenz found abundant evidence that this region, some time or other, gave support to people of a culture differing from that of the present inhabitants. He found the ruins of ancient walls, objects of ornament, tools and other articles such as are no longer in use. He learned that many of these relics are scattered over this part of the desert and specimens of finely worked and polished stone have been carried as curiosities to other Saharan towns. The French expedition may throw more light on this region.

WHAT IS A COW WORTH?

What are the cows worth that produce 400 pounds of butter per annum? Here I am going to make a statement and undertake to prove it correct, says Mr. H. B. Gurler, as quoted by Hoard's Dairymen. When a cow that produces 200 pounds of butter per annum at a food cost of \$39 and a labor cost of \$12.50 is worth \$35, the cow that produces 400 pounds of butter annually is worth \$400; and the owner can make net \$16 more from her after paying interest on the \$400 than he can from the cows that produce 200 pounds of butter.

There is no more labor connected with the 400 pound cows than there is with the 200 pound cows. The price at which butter has been credited, i.e., 20 cents per pound, is the net price from the creamery after the milking has been paid for. In this herd the increased cost of feed for the 400 pound cows was more than offset by the increased amount of skim milk, so we have the 200 pounds increase of butter as net profit over the 200 pound cow. Two hundred pounds of butter at 20c is \$40. We have \$400 invested in these cows, which at six per cent. interest is \$24, which we will deduct from the \$40 and we have left \$16 to the credit of the 400 pound cow.

SORROWFUL ROMANCE.

"'Tis strange," quoth the tramp, "as he strudged through the rain, Heaving a heavy sigh, 'That I can thus get so confounded wet And still be so awfully dry.'"

The doctor gains wealth only by p'tents and long suffering.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

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SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
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E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good pay weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, or outfit free. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months. Over 600 acres—The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to

THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
Toronto Ont.

SEASON OF 1906.

ANOTHER GREAT CROP.

Last year this Dominion went into ecstasies over the garnering of a wheat crop of a hundred million bushels in the West. It was a new record, a new high-water mark, and we were naturally pleased, and would continue to be pleased even if this year some slight retrocession had to be noted. But there is no retrocession. The new mark is to be several notches higher than the old one. The importance of all this it is, of course, not easy to over-estimate. For a whole year that hundred million bushel heap of wheat (to say nothing of other grains), of which in former years there was no counterpart in our annual inventory has been spreading itself out thin over the whole surface of the commerce and industry of Canada. A good-sized portion of it is discernible in the seven millions profit increase of the Canadian Pacific. In the balance sheets of other and lesser business houses its influence is not so easily traced, but it counts for a good deal in the balance of profit for the year. We in Montreal are a long way, in miles, from where the wheat was grown, but the influence of the great crop upon the fortunes of the city could be read, if the figures were handy, in the details of every factory, from those which turn out their scores of locomotives and their thousands of freight cars to those others which add ten per cent. to their output of shoes. News of big crops in the West is great news.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

Montreal Herald.

The fact that in spite of unprecedented immigration the labor supply, even in those parts of Canada to which the human flood sets strongest, is as unprecedentedly scarce, shows that there has been a material change in the character and position of the incoming settlers. Some years ago the new settler used to consider himself lucky if he found an employer and a job.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

The health of the people should be their own first consideration. They should insist that whatever laws there are in existence to insure the purity of the food they consume should be strictly enforced, and if the existing laws are not sufficient they should insist on having the defects remedied as soon as possible.

Brookville Recorder.

Now, let us look at the old man in old Ontario. He is not doing much hollering one way or the other; just simply pegging away, and a kind Providence is smiling down upon him, bestowing bountiful harvests, and, incidentally lifting the heavy old mortgage that has weighted him down.

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued the new regulations governing the inspection of meat-preserving methods. Inspectors are to watch every stage of the packing process, the penalty for infraction of regulation being the withdrawal of the Government label and the exclusion of the offending firm's goods from interstate and foreign commerce. One of the offences so penalized is failure to destroy condemned carcasses, which may no longer be utilized as food even in Chicago.

Meaford Express.

These are days when the discontented farmer's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of moving. The great railway systems of the west flood the

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Oil of Sweet Almonds -
Ginger -
Syrup of Marshmallows -
Wintergreen Flavour.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signature of
Dr. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

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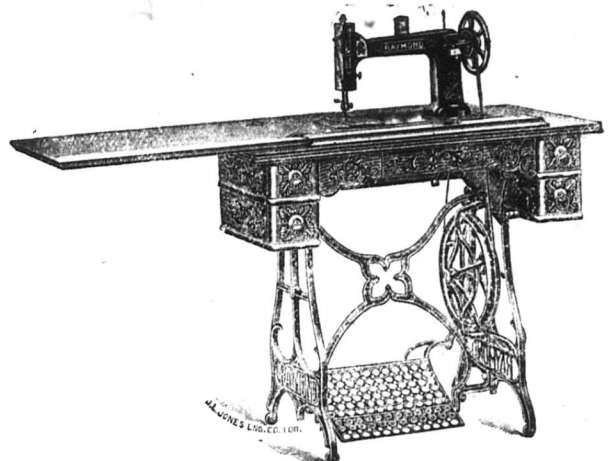
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THE NEW RAYMOND

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Napanee, and Deseronto.

Old Saying With New Meaning.

The saying "Cast not a clout till you are hot" has been understood to

SEASON OF 1906.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE Prinyer's Cove at 5.30 a. m. for Napanee and all way places. Leave Pictou at 8 a. m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.20, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING will leave Napanee at 1.30 p. m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p. m., Pictou at 4.30 p. m. for down the bay.

This boat can be chart red for excursions on very reasonable terms.

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Leave Deseronto daily except Monday at 5.30 a. m. for Pictou, intermediate Bay of Quinte Ports, Kingston and 1000 Islands. Returning leave at 9.55 p. m. for Rochester, N. Y.

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Business School founded 1877.
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To sell High Class Nursery stock in Fruits and Ornamentals. Largest List of New Specialties ever offered.

START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON. Big inducements. Liberal Pay. Handsome Free Outfit. Territory Reserved.
WRITE FOR TERMS and Catalogue and send 2c for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE (magnifies 41 times) and 5c for our HANDY SAW just the thing for trimming trees (cuts iron as well as wood).

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Fonthill Nurseries,

Over 600 acres.

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thoughts of moving. The great railway systems of the west flood the mails with manuals setting forth the beauties of this and that region, each claiming to be par excellence the home seekers' paradise. Agriculture has in this aspect taken the place of mining.

Barrie Northern Advance.

The old theory that ceaseless toil goes hand in hand with successful farming has about had its day. That hard work is still necessary there can be no doubt. However, method is taking the place of much that was formerly mere drudgery, and agriculturists are realizing that self-slavery is not indispensable to the production of wealth, but that this end may be reached without sacrificing the comforts of life.

Gold can be drawn into wire so fine that 550 feet will only weigh one grain.

The world's largest prune orchard—in Los Gatos, Cal.—contains 50,000 trees and yields an annual profit of \$50,000.

A new slang phrase of automobilists, used to call a halt on one who is being too talkative, is, "Hey, throw in your reverse there!"

Asbestos is flexible, noncombustible and a nonconductor of heat and electricity, and on these properties its increasing use depends.

A rich deposit of pure sea green slate has been discovered on a farm in Poultney, Vt. This is the second discovery of this kind of slate in the vicinity. It is proposed to open a quarry at once.

The highest known velocity of movement for water underground not flowing in a subterranean stream, but percolating through the soil, is 144 feet in twenty-four hours. It has passed through gravel at that rate near Tucson, Ariz.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Charles A. Stevenson, who for eight years has been Mrs. Leslie Carter's leading man, recently resigned that position.

Charles A. Bigelow has been signed by E. Ziegfeld, Jr., to be the principal comedian with Anna Held in the new musical play in which she will be seen in New York Sept. 10.

Viola Allen is to play an engagement at Wagenhals & Kemper's new theater, the Astor, in Times square, New York, during October, presenting an elaborate production of "Cymbeline."

Klaw & Erlanger will present "The Prince of India" in the Broadway theater, New York, on Oct. 1. This is a dramatic version by J. I. C. Clarke of General Lew Wallace's romantic novel.

"Everything in London nowadays seems to be musical comedy," says Charles Klein. "The only legitimate play that has been doing anything at all is Pincro's 'His House in Order,' which is a big success."



Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario,
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



For

INSECT STINGS CHAFED SKIN SORE FEET HEAT SORES SUNBURN & ALL SKIN DISEASES

ZAM-BUK kills insect poison and stops the pain of the sting. Heals cuts and bruises, sore aching feet, chafing sores, prevents festering, cures blood poison. Is a skin food, and covers ulcers, abscesses, etc., with healthy skin. Doctors recommend it for Eczema.

Mrs. Angus, of Fenelon Falls, says:—"I have been keeping house for 40 years, and never found anything to equal Zam-Buk. As a household balm and salve it is wonderful."

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Zam-Buk

The Balm that benefits You!

OF ALL DRUGGISTS 50ABox

Clever Rubinstein.

The Italian tenor Marconi once made a visit to Rubinstein, during which the latter's little son came tripping eagerly into the music room and said, "This is my festa, papa, and I want a present." "Very well, my son, what shall it be?" "A waltz, papa, a new waltz all for myself, and now." "What an impatient little son it is!" exclaimed the great musician. "But of course you shall have your gift. Here it is. Listen! And for you," turning to the distinguished tenor, "I will play my 'Nero.'" "It seems incredible," says Marconi, "but then and there I witnessed and heard a most remarkable phenomenon. The maestro improvised and played a charming waltz with his left hand, giving me at the same time with his right the splendid overture."

In the Pillory.

The picturesque, but most painful, punishment known as the "pillory" has long been a thing of the past in England. A man was made to stand in a frame on a platform, probably with his head and hands fastened through holes in pieces of wood that were then padlocked to keep them firm, and thus to remain at stated periods while the crowd gaped at or even pelted him. The last time known that a man was pilloried was when Peter James Bossy was punished for perjury, June 22, 1830.—London Mail.

Romance Versus Reality.

Cumback—What became of that pretty Miss Dreamer who used to declare she would never marry until a handsome knight rode into town on a fierce charger with a glittering sword by his side and claimed her for his own? Homer—Oh, after breaking into the spinster class she was married to a man who drove two chargers hitched to a milk wagon, and she did remarkably well at that.

Hammocks a fine assortment,
MADOLE & WILSON.

Old Saying With New Meaning.
The saying "Cast not a clout till May be out" has been understood to be a caution against laying aside winter clothing until the month of May has ended. A correspondent of London Notes and Queries says that an old gardener he knows gives a different turn to the proverb, affirming that after the May has come into bloom there is never any further danger of frost, and the saying is really a caution against throwing aside extra garments not until the month has come to an end, but until the May be out in blossom.

A Horrible Custom.

Writing from Abyssinia, a correspondent says: "Quaint customs prevail in these parts. When a father is getting on in years the son bids him climb into a tree and jump down from the branches. If the old man staggers on landing the son spears him on the spot; his usefulness is over."

Correct.

The New Waitress—Shall I say "Dinner is served" or "Dinner is ready," ma'am? Mistress—If that cook doesn't do any better, just say "Dinner is spoiled."

Nerve.

"You don't even dress me decently," she cried. "I'm going home to papa." "All right," replied Doolittle. "You might say to him also that I need a new suit myself."

Tart.

Stella—He told me I looked sweet enough to eat.

Bella—He doubtless meant you were well preserved.

Alfred de Musset once said, "None laugh better and oftener than a woman with fine teeth."

MADE FROM NATIVE ROOTS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

That the roots of many native plants, growing wild in our American forests, possess remarkable properties for the cure of human maladies is well proven. Even the untutored Indian had learned the curative value of some of these and taught the early settlers their uses. The Indian never liked work so he wanted his squaw to get well as soon as possible that she might do the work and let him hunt. Therefore, he dug "papoose root" for her, for that was their great remedy for female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce uses the same root—called Blue Cohosh—in his "Favorite Prescription," skillfully combined with other agents that make it more effective than any other medicine in curing all the various weaknesses and painful derangements peculiar to women.

Many afflicted women have been saved from the operating table and the surgeon's knife by the timely use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Tenderness over the lower pelvic region, with backache, spells of dizziness, faintness, bearing down pains or distress should not go unheeded. A course of "Favorite Prescription" will work marvelous benefit in all such cases, and generally effect a permanent cure if persisted in for a reasonable length of time. The "Favorite Prescription" is a harmless agent, being wholly prepared from native medicinal roots, without a drop of alcohol in its make up, whereas all other medicines, put up for sale through druggists for woman's peculiar ailments, contain large quantities of spirituous liquors, which are very harmful, especially to delicate women. "Favorite Prescription" contains neither alcohol nor harmful habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on each bottle wrapper. It is a powerful invigorating tonic, imparting health and strength in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. For weak and sickly women, who are "worn-out," or debilitated, especially for women who work in store, office, or school-room, who sit at the typewriter or sewing machine, or bear heavy household burdens, and for nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will prove a priceless benefit because of its health-restoring and strength-giving power.

For constipation, the true, scientific cure is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mild, harmless, yet sure.

"Old Bullion's" Arraignment.

"Thomas H. Benton was a most remarkable man," said the late Colonel Switzer. "In some respects the most remarkable I have ever known, but he could not begin a career at this time. The people would not tolerate him. He would impress even a stranger by his appearance. He walked as if he owned the earth. With head raised at an angle of 45 degrees and hands behind his back he would stalk with measured tread down the street, looking neither to the right nor to the left, recognizing no one. If he had an appointment to speak at 2 o'clock, promptly at 2 o'clock he would arrive. He would come in his carriage unattended. He would permit no one to introduce him, but, passing through the crowd, he would make his way to the rostrum and begin, 'Citizens.' Never did he say 'Fellow citizens.' Those before him were no fellows of his. And when he had concluded he would make his way back to the hotel without personally addressing a soul in the audience. No one dared interrupt him in his speech. He refused to recognize the right of any constituent to ask him how he stood on any subject."

How Much Air We Have.

One hundred and thirty-one miles is the height of the atmosphere as measured by Professor T. J. J. See, who determines the thickness of the air envelope by noting the difference between the time of sunset and the complete disappearance of blue from the sky. The moment at which the blue changes into black can be observed quite easily with approximate certainty by the naked eye when the air is clear, and by trigonometry may be ascertained the distance below the horizon of the sun at the moment of change. By this means may be calculated the height of the smallest illuminated particles of oxygen and nitrogen which give to the sky its blueness of tint by the reflection of the smallest wave lengths of the sun's light. The instant of change from blue to black is possibly a little difficult of exact observation, but the method is not more doubtful than that based on the observation of shooting stars. The shooting star method gives a result not greatly differing from the vanishing blue method. The former gives the height of the atmosphere at 109 miles.

A French Verdict.

All juries have a way of tempering justice with mercy and strict logic with good or bad sense. French juries excel in these practices. A Mme. Canaby of Bordeaux was accused of having forged two prescriptions and of having thereby obtained large quantities of poison, some of which she administered to her husband, who nearly died and was only saved by his doctor, who suspected something wrong and took him away. The evidence was overwhelming, for the prisoner completely failed to give any plausible explanation as to why she wanted the poison—enough, as the chemist said, to kill two regiments. Nevertheless the jury found Mme. Canaby guilty of forging the prescriptions, but not guilty of attempting to poison her husband. Perhaps the jury thought the husband unpoisoned was punishment enough in himself for one crime.

Inebriety and the Eating of Fruit.

There is but one sure cure for the drinking disease or habit, and that is the simplest of all. The cure consists in eating fruits. That will cure the worst case of inebriety that ever afflicted a person. It will entirely destroy the taste for intoxicants and will

GREEN TURTLES EXPENSIVE.

Where They Are Caught and How They Are Brought North.

"The flesh of the green turtle often brings \$50 a pound," said an oyster dealer. "This rich meat comes to us from the coral reefs of the West Indies."

"The turtles are caught in nets among the rocks. They are very carefully brought north. They are deck passengers at first, but as the weather grows cold with the ship's progress they are penned in warm rooms below—regular staterooms."

"It's a different treatment that they get, though, at the natives' hands. If a native is bringing turtles north he nails them fast to the deck by their flippers. Strange creatures that they are, they appear to suffer little under such cruel treatment."

"The calipee and calipash are respectively the flesh from the breast and the back of the green turtle, tidbits which, I have heard epicures say, are unequaled in the earth beneath, the heavens above or the waters under the earth. This meat is superlatively rich, delicate and tender."

"Live green turtle fetches wholesale from a dime to a quarter a pound. What makes the meat so expensive in the end is that out of a 140 pound fish you'll only get two pounds of calipee and one of calipash."

"Several times when there has been a tight turtle market the chefs of millionaires and of certain extravagant hotels have offered me \$1 a pound for live turtles. At that rate your calipee and calipash would come to quite \$50 a pound."

LIGHTHOUSES.

The First of Them Was One of the World's Seven Wonders.

The first lighthouse of which there is any record in history was built by Ptolemy Philadelphus about 306 B. C. It was a tower on which wood fires were kept blazing at night. It was built on Pharos, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, and was one of the seven wonders of the world. It is an interesting fact that the modern French and Spanish names for lighthouse—the one being phare, the other faro—still preserve the memory of the island where the first attempt at seacoast illumination was located. The ruined tower in Dover castle, England, erected about A. D. 44, is claimed by some authorities to have been built for a lighthouse, upon which an enormous wood fire was kept burning.

The lighthouse on the southern end of the island of Conanicut, at the mouth of Narragansett bay, is said to be the oldest in the United States. The present structure is comparatively modern, but the first one was erected in 1750, and for nearly 100 years previous a watchtower, with a beacon fire, had existed at the same point.

The lighthouse bears the odd name of Beaver Tail. The southern portion of Conanicut island is shaped something like a beaver, with its tail pointing southward, and in early times it was known by that name, the two extremities being called head and tail.

AN ANCIENT TELEGRAPH.

Used by Grecian Generals in the Time of Aristotle.

Telegraphy as a means of conveying information to a distance by means of signals, etc., was used by the Grecian generals in the time of Aristotle. This

The price of half a pound of Red Rose Tea is small—very small, but it will show you how much tea value, tea quality and flavor is contained in this "Good Tea"

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

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CURED.

No Names Used Without Written Consent.

If you have transgressed against the laws of nature, you must suffer. Self abuse, later excesses and private diseases have wrecked thousands of promising lives. Treat with scientific physicians and be cured. Avoid quacks. E. A. Sidney, of Toledo, says: "At the age of 14, I learned a bad habit and at 19 contracted a serious disease. I treated with a dozen doctors, who all promised to cure me. They got my money and I still had the disease. I had given up hope when a friend advised me to consult Drs. K. & K., who had cured him. Without any confidence I called on them, and Dr. Kennedy agreed to cure me or no man. After taking the New Method Treatment for six weeks I felt like a new man. The drains ceased, wormy veins disappeared, nerves grew stronger, hair stopped falling out, urine became clear and my sexual organs vitalized. I was entirely cured by Dr. Kennedy and recommend him from the bottom of my heart."

We Treat and Cure Syphilis, Gleet, Varicocele, Emissions, Stricture, Urinary Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. Call or write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. NO CURE, NO PAY.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby Street. Detroit, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

INSURANCE COMPANIES

LOOK ASKANCE

AT A MAN IF HE CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION, "HAVE YOU EVER HAD RHEUMATISM?" WITH A GOOD HONEST "NO!"

So you see how it bars happiness and comfort if you neglect the means to prevent and cure—the great

South American Rheumatic Cure

is the effective means, and while lack of provision for your "loved ones" from such a cause may be counted secondary to a life of suffering to oneself, it is one of the many sides in the study of health that we should take in dead earnest. Every disease has its symptoms—every ailment that flesh is heir to has its note of warning, and it's for us to heed or suffer the consequences; and who does not know the signs by experience or observation?—fever, chills, sweating, shooting pains, numbness, aching muscles, stiffened and swelled joints.

The great South American Rheumatic Cure gives ease from the first dose and it gently and effectually eradicates the trouble from the system. It gets at the root of the evil and it gets there quickly—most stubborn cases cured in one to three days. Influential physicians prescribe it as the best and surest cure they know of.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS SELL IT.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE makes blood that is poor and pale rich and red—and that means good health.

Sold by F. L. Hooper.

stry the taste for intoxicants and will make the drunkard return to the thoughts and tastes of his childhood. No person ever saw a man or woman who liked fruit and who had an appetite for drink. No person ever saw a man or woman with an appetite for drink who liked fruit. The two tastes are at deadly enmity with each other, and there is no room for both of them in the same human constitution. One will surely destroy the other.—What to Eat.

NO SENTIMENT IN SIGHS.

They Are Simply Caused by a Desire For More Breath.

The sigh, which from time immemorial and by all the poets whoever sung has been regarded as a matter of sentiment and connected with the emotions, is declared by physicians to be as purely a physical phenomenon as is the sneeze or cough. A well known Philadelphia doctor, speaking of this the other day, explained that the sigh is nature's method of making one take a deep breath. When the lungs have been getting insufficient air a sigh is the means by which they are replenished, or when the air has been impure the sigh which one often takes in stepping out into the open air is from the same cause.

The doctor admitted that people sometimes sigh from sorrow or other mental ill, but maintained that this is partly because it has been accepted as the expression of grief through ages as long as kissing and handshaking have been accepted as signs of affection or friendship. Another reason why a sigh follows a sorrowful thought is that such thoughts are often concentrated and intense enough to cause insufficient breathing. When the lungs suffer for a certain time from this insufficiency the sigh follows. Sighs are often caused, too, says the same authority, by certain sorts of indigestion.

An Ancient Recipe.

An ancient recipe for making a sweet perfume for the ladies runs as follows: Take storax, calamite and benjamin, of each half an ounce, laudanum one ounce, musk two grains, and put them together in a fair brass mortar, which you must first warm so hot in the fire that with the heat thereof and beating with a little pestle it may work like wax, which, being thoroughly wrought, you may make it in little cakes or balls and so lay it up.

A Marine Fire Alarm.

Many ships have a pipe running from the hold to the deck. It is a precaution against fire. If even a trifling fire occurs in the hold smoke will ascend the pipe and upon issuing from the top will be noticed by some of the crew. Checking it would then be comparatively easy. In the absence of a pipe, though, a fire might begin and remain unnoticed until it assumed such proportions that conquering it would be almost impossible.

Dodged.

Rivers (stopping to sharpen his pencil)—How do you spell the plural of "dodo?" With or without the "e?" Brooks (who isn't quite sure)—You don't have to spell it. There's no such blamed bird now. It's extinct.

Something better always makes its appearance when the old and wornout things fail.—Anderson.

CASTORIA

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

generals in the time of Aristotle. This early mode of telegraphing consisted of two or more earthen vessels, exactly similar in shape and size and filled with water. These vessels were each provided with faucets of exactly the same caliber, so that an equal amount of water could be discharged from each in a given time.

In these vessels several uprights were fixed, each with disks attached, on which were certain letters and sentences. When all was in readiness the party desiring to communicate with another started a signal, which was continued until it was answered by another which signified "go ahead." When that signal was given both turned the faucets, and the water commenced to escape. The water continued to flow until the sender of the message relighted his torch, when the outlet to both was instantly stopped. The receiver then read the message on the disk which was standing level with the water, and if everything had been executed with exactness it corresponded with the message which the sender desired to convey, and which of course was the one also shown on the disk standing on a level with the water in his vessel.

A Caustic Critic.

A local paper in Hungary published an account of the rendering of "King Lear" on the stage of a very small theater in the town where the paper appears. The Hungarian critic began his article in this way: "The historians of literature are still at daggers drawn as to who wrote Shakespeare's pieces—Shakespeare or Bacon. After tonight's performance of 'King Lear' there cannot be a doubt on the matter if any one will take the trouble to look into the tombs of those two famous men. The one who still lies on his back has not written 'King Lear,' at any rate, for the true author during tonight's performance must certainly have turned in his grave."

Studio.

"Studio" is one of the many foreign words that have acclimatized themselves in the English language. It is a recent import from Italy, unknown to Johnson's Dictionary and apparently not occurring before the nineteenth century, but it has supplied a want. "Study," which is the real English for "studio," suggests a room for reading and writing, and "workroom" lacks distinctiveness. The French get along with "atelier," which literally means a place in which small planks are prepared—in other words, a carpenter's workshop.

The Poppy.

The poppy throughout the east is an emblem of death. In many parts of India this flower is planted upon graves and in cemeteries. Whether or not the idea was suggested by the poisonous character of the juice is uncertain. It is believed that the poppy was known as a funeral plant to the ancient Egyptians, for upon the tombs opened by Belzoni there appeared representations of plants which were evidently intended for poppies.

Comforting.

"Say, Elsie, look around the street corner again and see if August isn't coming yet."

"No, I don't see him. But don't be worried; the people are looking more and more like him every minute!"

Scarcity.

"One has very few friends in this life," said the misanthrope.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "I suppose that is one reason why a friend is so likely to be overworked."

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NATHANIEL, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. I had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

S. BOND & CO.,

ODESSA.

TO THE PUBLIC—

Our Spring Goods have now arrived and we are able to show exceptional values and patterns in Crum's Prints, Sateen Prints, Dress Ducks, Organdies, Priestley's Lustres, and Silks.

We have a full supply of Groceries, Flour, and Feed, Patent Medicines, Boots and Shoes, and Hardware, in fact everything kept by a general store.

We are able to compete with any general store in the province.

We pay Highest Price for all Farm Produce.

S. BOND & CO., ODESSA.



FARM LABORERS

To Manitoba and Saskatchewan

1906

\$12 for the going trip.

\$18

additional for the return ticket, under conditions as below.

—GOING DATES—

AUG. 14

Stations south of, but not including main line, Toronto to Sarnia, including Toronto.

AUG. 17

Main line Toronto to Sarnia and stations north, except north of Cardwell Junction and Toronto on North Bay Section.

AUG. 22

From all points Toronto and east to and including Sharbot Lake and Kingston, and north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction on North Bay and Midland Divisions.

One way second class tickets will be sold to Winnipeg only. Representative farmers, appointed by Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments, will meet laborers on arrival at Winnipeg.

Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points where laborers are needed. A certificate is furnished when each ticket is purchased, and this certificate, when executed by farmer showing that laborer has worked thirty days or more, will be honored from that point for a second class ticket back to starting point in Ontario, at \$18.00, prior to Nov. 1st, 1906.

Tickets will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children. Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers' trains.

For full particulars see nearest C. P. R. ticket agent, or write C. B. Foster, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

One of Three Things Always Cause RHEUMATISM

Do you know the system rids itself of waste matter through bowels and kidneys? Yes, but by the skin as well.

As a matter of fact, the skin rids the system of more urea than the kidneys do.

If the skin, or bowels, or kidneys are unhealthy—they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to joints and nerves—causing Rheumatism.

One never inherits Rheumatism. One does inherit weak kidneys, irregular bowels and bad skin action.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

will positively cure Rheumatism because they increase the eliminating action of skin, kidneys and bowels—and make these three organs so vigorous and healthy that there can be no uric acid retained in the system to poison the blood and irritate the nerves.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices, combined with tonics—the whole forming the most effective cure for Rheumatism.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED • OTTAWA.

INSECT ANATOMY.

Wonderful Breathing Apparatus of Wasps and Hornets.

If we take any moderately large insect, say a wasp or a hornet, we can see, even with the naked eye, that a series of small spotlike marks runs along the side of the body. These apparent spots, which are eighteen or twenty in number, are, in fact, the apertures through which air is admitted into the system, and are generally formed in such a manner that no extraneous matter can by any possibility find entrance.

Sometimes they are furnished with a pair of horny lips, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect; in other cases they are densely fringed with stiff, interlacing bristles, forming a filter which allows air and air alone to pass.

But the apparatus, of whatever character it may be, is always so wonderfully perfect in its action that it has been found impossible to injure the body of a dead insect with so subtle a medium as spirits of wine, although the subject was first immersed in the fluid and then placed beneath the receiver of an air pump.

The apertures in question communicate with two large breathing tubes, which extend through the entire length of the body. From these main tubes are given off innumerable branches, which run in all directions and continually divide and subdivide, until a wonderfully intricate network is formed pervading every part of the structure and penetrating even to the antennae.

SPICERS OF CEYLON.

Their Golden Webs Will Ensnare Birds and Lizards.

Far up in the mountains of Ceylon there is a spider that spins a web like bright yellowish silk, the central net of which is five feet in diameter, while the supporting lines or guys, as they are called, measure sometimes ten or twelve feet. The spider seldom bites or stings, but should any one try to catch him bite he will, and, though not venomous, his jaws are as powerful as a bird's beak.

The bodies of these spiders are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate colored fur.

So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly lizard falls a victim. A writer says that he has often sat and watched the yellow monster—measuring, when waiting for his prey, with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads round the unfortunate captive.

He usually throws the coils about the head until the wretched victim is first blinded and then choked. In many unfrequented dark nooks of the jungle you come across skeletons of small birds caught in these terrible snares.

ENGRAVED PICTURES.

Their Romantic Origin Dates back to the Fifteenth Century.

The art of engraved pictures dates its romantic origin to the chamber of a Florentine goldsmith, Maso Finiguerra, in the fifteenth century, about the time that Gutenberg was struggling with his printing from movable types. Before that day pictures were drawn or painted by hand. Finiguerra was a celebrated worker in metals, and, being commissioned to make a pax of gold engraved with a coronation of the Virgin, he sought to test his design by filling in the lines with a preparation of oil and lampblack, which threw the picture into relief. By chance the face was laid face downward on a piece of damp linen, and when taken up it was discovered that the picture was printed. Sheet after sheet of damp paper was impressed by the same plate and the good news that the art of printing pictures was born spread like wildfire throughout Europe. The collection of old prints introduces Albrecht Durer, the "father of line engraving" (1471) in four brilliant impressions of "Adam and Eve," "Little Horse," "Melancholia" and "St. Jerome." "Melancholia" is a strange composition of extraordinary originality, and has been a mystery for over four centuries. This bit of yellowed paper, possibly pulled from the plate by Durer's own hands, has lost none of its fascination.

And She Went Quickly.

"Mamma has just gone across the street, ma'am," said the demure little six-year-old to the caller.

"Did she say when she'd be back?" asked the lady.

"Yes'm"—as demurely as before—"just as soon as you had gone, ma'am."

His Real Self.

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

Changed.

Nagsby—You're naturally pessimistic. I don't think I ever saw you look cheerful. Carsby—Ah, that's easily explained! Nagsby—How so? Carsby—You didn't know me before I was married!

A Woman and \$10.

You give a woman \$10 and then borrow 72 cents from her and see what will happen. Two days later you casually inquire what has become of the \$10. She tells you she has not had \$10. You waive the question whether she ever had \$10 and ask her if she has \$10 now, and finally get a reluctant admission that she is penniless. Then you follow up the inquiry and discover that she has bought nothing. Then you are ready with the final charge, "What, then, did you do with the \$10?" and that blessed woman will come back at you like this, "You gave me \$10 and then borrowed it back." That is the way your 72 cents becomes a boomerang that smashes you and your \$10 to smithereens. And yet, in spite of all, that same woman will hang on to 99 cents and get more out of it and make it do more things and spread it round over more clothes and keep it simmering like a bubbling spring—in short, take her all in all, a woman is the master financier of the world.

Chinese Dialects.

"It is absolutely impossible," writes a traveler recently returned from a tour of China, "to conceive of a nation speaking as many dialects as you will find in China. A foreigner's ability to speak Chinese is a practically worthless acquirement, as about every twenty-five miles the dialect changes to such an extent as to be practically another language, and even if you are speaking the best mandarin—the court language—you are quite apt to be told that your honorable foreign language is not understood. Even the governors of the provinces have to employ interpreters to communicate with the people they govern.

"It is a common joke among foreigners in China that the natives always indicate by signs what they intend to converse about before beginning to talk, and this is a joke with quite a grain of truth in it."

English Settles.

The "genuine English settles" often offered in shops are viewed with discretion by travelers who have seen such belongings in old English farmhouses. On their native heath they are of solid oak, fully five feet high and running quite across the great kitchens. They are black with time and are apt to be well seasoned with ham fat. The duty of the settle is fourfold. It is the family seat, and, as the bench part can be raised, in the drawers beneath are kept the family rags for weaving. Above the seat is the family hat rack. The upright is double, and in the recess thus formed the family bacon is hung, doors opening from behind into this cupboard. The dainty affairs we know as English settles are toys compared to the actual thing.

Destroying Money.

Paper money is nothing but a promise to pay so much coin. If you destroy a five dollar note, for instance, you simply release the government or the bank which issued the note from the payment of the \$5 in gold which the note called for. Of course, therefore, you are not punishable in any manner for destroying the note if it is your own. There is no penalty for mutilating gold or silver coin if you keep it in your own possession, but as you have thereby destroyed a consider-

SUMMER FAG



Are you listless, fagged, and without energy?

Have you headache, back pains, or pains in the chest? Have you that "all-gone" feeling? If so, you need a stomach and liver stimulant, and the best is Bileans.

Mrs. R. Saville, of Oakwood, Ont., says:—"For 'Summer fag,' debility, indigestion and biliousness I tried many medicines, but I never met with anything to equal Bileans. They cured me."

Of all druggists at 50c. per box.

Bileans FOR Biliousness

ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

Contributors to the London Times are paid \$25 a column.

A record breaking plate glass mirror in the dining room of the Savoy hotel, London, is 158 inches square and half an inch thick.

Pupils in the English national schools are being taught the American custom of saluting the flag. But they do so on national anniversaries only.

For the best designs for the backs of playing cards, illustrating the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, the Company of Makers of Playing Cards, London, offers a prize of \$50.

A London dentist made a novel proposal of marriage. He fell in love with an elderly patient who ordered a set of false teeth from him. When the teeth were delivered the woman found a neat little proposal engraved on the plate which held the teeth.

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

The meat packers are energetically remedying conditions that they say never existed.—Florida Times-Union.

Holders of public offices in Russia may seldom resign, but a good many of them die.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It is said that Goremykin walks for exercise. He will be fortunate if he doesn't have to run for safety.—Kansas City Journal.

The trusts must begin to suspect by this time that after all they are not the sole owners of this free country.—Philadelphia Press.

Somebody points with pride to the alleged fact that club women seldom get divorced. Of course not. The club woman needs a husband to buy new gowns and pay club dues.

MACHINERY.

One man in a pottery does a thousand potters' work.

One man does today the work of fifty hand loom weavers.

You must look well after the condition of your liver and bowels. Unless there

Cause of Headaches

You must look well after the condition of your liver and bowels. Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headaches, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia. Ayer's Pills are genuine liver pills. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

GIVE THE
BABY



Destroy Worms, Assimilate the Food, Regulate the Bowels, Sweeten the Stomach, give sound and Refreshing Sleep, Relieve Teething Troubles, Alleviate Feverishness, Cure Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Colic, etc. **STOPS WALKING IN THE SLEEP, AND FRIGHTENED AWAKENING. CURES FITS.** Do not contain Morphine, Opium, or other narcotic.

WHAT WE WILL DO—Any person sending their address can have samples sent free. We want to give you the proper medicine for children. Have the genuine.

DOUGLAS & CO.,
Napanea, Ont., Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.
No. 28 Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanea and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanea to Tamworth and Bannockburn.				
Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bannockburn	0	6:00	1:40		Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	12:55	
Albion	5	6:15	1:50		Arr Napanea	9	7:20	1:15	
Queensboro	8	6:25	2:05		Lve Napanea	9	7:40	1:25	12:10
Bridgewater	11	6:40	2:25		Strathcona	15	8:05	1:40	12:25
Twedd	20	6:55	2:45		Newburgh	17	8:15	1:50	12:35
Twedd	21	7:10	3:05		Thomson's Mills	18			
Twedd	21	7:25	3:20		Camden East	19	8:30	2:00	12:45
Larkins	31	7:40	3:40		Arr Yarker	23	8:45	2:15	1:00
Marbank	33	7:55	3:55		Lve Yarker	23	9:00	2:17	1:00
Brinsville	37	8:10	4:10		Galbraith	25			
Tamworth	40	8:20	4:20		Moscow	27	9:20	2:35	1:15
Deseronto	44	8:35	4:35		Madlake Bridge	30			
Deseronto	46	8:50	4:50		Enterprise	32	9:35	2:50	1:30
Deseronto	51	9:05	5:05		Wilson	34			
Deseronto	53				Tamworth	38	10:00	3:10	1:45
Deseronto	55	9:45	5:45		Erinsville	41	10:10	3:25	
Deseronto	55	10:10	6:10		Marbank	45	10:25	3:40	
Deseronto	59	10:25	6:25		Stoo	51	10:45	4:05	
Deseronto	60				Stoo	56	11:00	4:20	
Deseronto	61	10:35	6:45		Arr Twedd	68	11:15	4:35	
Deseronto	61	10:45	6:55		Lve Twedd	68	11:30	4:50	
Deseronto	69	11:00	7:10		Bridgewater	64	11:50	5:10	
Deseronto	69				Queensboro	70	12:05	5:30	
Deseronto	69				Allans	73	12:20	5:45	
Deseronto	75	11:25	7:35		Arr Bannockburn	78	12:40	6:00	

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.					NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				
					PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.				
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
Deseronto	Deseronto	Deseronto	Deseronto	Deseronto	Deseronto	Deseronto	Deseronto	Deseronto	Deseronto
6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
11:00 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m.

by your own. There is no penalty for mutilating gold or silver coin if you keep it in your own possession, but as you have thereby destroyed a considerable part of its value you must not try to pass it at par after the mutilation.

Too Suggestive.

In a small town in California a hospital was erected on Salsipuedes street, and the board of directors, in lieu of something better, suggested that the hospital bear the name of the street. One more cautious than the rest suggested that it would be well to know the meaning of such a name before making indiscriminate use of it, and it is to this man that the success of the hospital is due, for on finding that Salsipuedes meant "get out if you can," the name was hastily changed to something less suggestive of "who enters here, leaves hope behind."—Argonaut.

Altered In Repairing.

A man in Chicago, says a writer in Judge, found himself in the chair of a strange barber, to whom his features, although unfamiliar, seemed to carry some reminiscent suggestion. "Have you been here before?" asked the hair cutter. "Once," said the man. "Strange I do not recognize your face."

"Not at all," said the man. "It changed a good deal as it healed."

To See Plainly.

The more I think of it I find this conclusion more impressed upon me, that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion—all in one.—Ruskin.

English Humor.

The English brand of humor is sedate and stately. It is not intended to be laughed at. The man who would laugh at Punch would go into hysterics at a funeral. Punch's notion of humor is altogether too sublime for any place outside of an English drawing room.—Bobcaygeon Independent, Ontario.

Humorists.

Humorists frequently have sad faces, but humorists are not sad because they are humorists. They are humorists because they are sad. Humor is born of acute sympathy.—Kebble Howard in Sketch.

The trickster is always proud of his tact.

Their Friendship Ceased.

"I have just discovered that Smithers is a relative of mine."
"How strange?"
"Yes, and I had always looked upon him as a friend."

FITSCURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

One man in a pottery does a thousand potters' work.
One man does today the work of fifty hand loom weavers.
One man and two boys do the work of 1,100 hand spinners.
One man running a horseshoe machine does the work of 500 blacksmiths.
One man at a nail making machine does the work of a thousand old time nail makers.

ORIGINAL NEW ENGLAND.

It Is Said That It Was Located on the Pacific Coast.

There is a common saying that if the pilgrim fathers had only landed on the Pacific coast a large portion of the Atlantic seaboard would never have been settled. Californians, Oregonians and Washingtonians believe this implicitly. In other words, the charms of the Pacific coast in the way of climate are so appreciated that, having once experienced them, men are unwilling to live elsewhere contentedly. Now, not one man in a thousand living on the Pacific coast knows that as a matter of fact the accents of our mother tongue were heard on the beach not far from San Francisco forty-one years before English was spoken on Plymouth rock.

More amusing still is the fact that the original New England was on the Pacific coast, for Sir Francis Drake in 1579, at the close of a month's stay, took possession of the country for his sovereign, Elizabeth, and named the new acquisition Nouva Albion (New England) because he thought the white cliff near what is now Point Reyes resembled the chalk cliffs near Dover.—Alexander McAdie in Outing Magazine.

Glorious Work of the Modern Reaper a Fit Subject For Art.

Poetry and art have these many years pictured the labors of men and women in the harvest field. From Ruth, the gleaner, to Millet's "Reaper" we have read the long, melancholy story of the toilers gathering with crude, wasteful, inhuman hand tools the crops of the world that the nations might have bread. Rightly understood, these two women, living so far apart, are pathetic monuments to the astounding stupidity that could permit such things when, as we now see, by taking thought a machine can release humanity from such senseless labor. With a singular perversity artists have delighted to paint pictures of foolish toil. Even now the critics tell us that neither the mower, the reaper, the thrashing machine nor the sulky plow is a fit subject for a picture.

Never was there a greater blunder. The glory and majesty of our mighty harvests, won for the feeding of the world with so little labor that the vast wheatfields seem lonely, the smoking clouds of chaff and straw blown high in the air from whirling thrashers, the great companies of men and horses marching to the horizon as the plows turn side sweeps of sod to the sun, the gang drills sowing mile long lacelike threads over the brown earth where springs the growing crop—these and a hundred other scenes are fit themes for any poet. In our fields are no sad multitudes of ill paid, short lived peasants, crushed and bent by the iniquity of the sickle. Why sing the sad song of the reaper when a grand, inspiring epic of the harvesting machine awaits the poet and painter who can see and understand?—Charles Barnard in Reader.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

TOUGH PAPER.

Not an Easy feat to Twist a Bank Bill in Two.

"The paper that is used by the government in its currency is manufactured by a secret process and has characteristics with which the average man is not familiar," said a Minneapolis man.

"Recently I was in a small Minnesota town and witnessed an incident that demonstrates this. A well to do farmer living in the vicinity came into the bank to transact some business. In the course of the conversation the cashier began twisting a five dollar bill. The farmer watched him with interest and finally asked the man back of the counter if he wasn't afraid of tearing the bill.

"Here is an easy way for you to earn money," said the cashier. "Here is a thousand dollar bill and I will give it to you if you will twist the bill in two. You are simply to twist it and not tear it."

"The farmer seemed dumfounded at first. He seemed awed at the thought of mutilating a thousand dollar bill. Upon further assurance by the officer of the bank, he timidly took the money and started twisting it in the middle. He tugged away for some time without being able to twist the bill in two. Finally he gave up, and he was certainly a surprised farmer. It is impossible to twist a bill in two, so firm and elastic is the paper used."—Exchange.

IMMUNE TO POISON.

Practical Methods of the Snake Charmers of the Orient.

For many years it was regarded as one of the East Indian miracles that the snake charmers of the orient could encounter the cobra in an arena, allow the serpent to bite them time and again and survive the deadly poison. This dangerous feat puzzled the doctors of the British army and was never quite understood by scientists generally until within recent years, when the secret of these jugglers with fate leaked out. The East Indian snake charmer begins at an early age to make himself immune from the venom of the cobra. He takes the infant serpent and allows it to bite him. This injects into his system a very mild dose of the poison. He repeats the operation many times, and then ventures to allow a cobra somewhat older to bite him. Gradually he permits himself to become inoculated with the venom of younger serpents until he has become so accustomed to the poison that his system is immune. By the time he grows up he has become so thoroughly accustomed to the spell that it has practically no effect upon him. It is like the drug habit—one can work oneself to a pitch of enduring a dose that would be sufficient to kill several persons unaccustomed to the influence of the drug. Thus the seemingly audacious trick was exposed as a very practical thing, after all.

The Osprey.

In the highlands of Scotland at the present time the osprey usually makes its nest in the flat top of a pine tree, but formerly it just as frequently selected a battlement or a chimney of some ruin, generally on an island. The nest is a pile of sticks as much as four feet high and as many broad—the accumulation of many years—intermixed with turf and other vegetable matter, lined with finer twigs and finally with grass, much of it often green.—Glasgow Times.

Easy.

"Did you sell horses to those two

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.

The Jesuit Relation of 1662-63 was written by Jerome Lalemant and was dated "Kébec this 4th of September 1663." The following is an extract from the translation as given in Vol. 48 of the Jesuit Relations published by Burrows Brothers of Cleveland, beginning on page 37:

THREE SUNS AND OTHER AERIAL PHENOMENA WHICH APPEARED IN NEW FRANCE.

Heaven and earth have spoken to us many times during the past year, and that in a language both kind and mysterious, which threw us at the same time into fear and admiration. The heavens began with phenomena of great beauty, and the earth followed with violent upheavals, which made it very evident to us that these mute and brilliant aerial voices were not, after all mere empty words, since they presaged convulsions that were to make us shudder while making the earth tremble.

As early as last autumn we saw fiery serpents, interlined in the form of the Caduceus, and flying through mid-air, borne on wings of flame. Over Quebec we beheld a great ball of fire, which illumined the night almost with the splendor of day—had not our pleasure in beholding it been mingled with fear, caused by its emission of sparks in all directions. This same meteor appeared over Montreal, but seemed to issue from the moon's bosom with a noise like that of a cannon or thunder; and after traveling three leagues in the air, it finally vanished behind the great mountain whose name that island bears.

But what seemed to us most extraordinary was the appearance of three suns. Toward 8 o'clock in the morning on a beautiful day last winter, a light and almost imperceptible mist arose from our great river, and when struck by the suns first rays, became transparent—retaining however, sufficient substance to bear the true images cast upon it by that luminary. These three suns were almost in a straight line, apparently several toises distant from one another, the real one in the middle, and the others, one on each side. All three were crowned by a rainbow, the colors of which were not definitely fixed; it now appeared iris hued, and now of a luminous white, as if an exceedingly strong light had been at a short distance underneath.

This spectacle was almost two hours duration upon its first appearance, on the 7th of January, 1663; while upon its second, on the 14th of the same month, it did not last so long, but only until, the rainbows gradually fading away, the two sons at the sides also vanished, leaving the central one, as it were, victorious.

We may here record the solar eclipse which occurred at Quebec on the first day of September, 1663, and which being ascertained to be quite eleven digits across in the observation, taken with great exactness, rendered our forecasts pale, somber and gloomy. It began at 24 minutes and 42 seconds past 1 in the afternoon, and ended at 52 minutes and 44 seconds past 3.—

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless this inflammation can be got out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH THREATENED HIS LIFE.

Finds Prompt Relief In Pe-ru-na, the Reliable Catarrh Remedy.



PROF. ALBERT J. SMITH.

A PROMINENT PROFESSOR OF DANCING, WELL KNOWN IN AUSTRALIA, LONDON AND CANADA, RELATES HIS WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE WITH THE USE OF PERUNA.

Albert J. Smith, the well-known professor of dancing, formerly of Fern-ale Academy, Paddington, Sydney, after touring London and Canada, has now located in Carlton, Victoria, (Australia) at 455 Cardigan street.

He writes to the Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, (U. S. A.), regarding his use of Peruna, as follows:

"I was troubled with catarrh of the stomach for a number of years, which finally resulted seriously.

"It was when the disease was at its worst and I could not sleep, eat nor work that I began using Peruna and found that it was doing me good every day.

"My stomach began to feel much better, my appetite increased, and I did not feel so nauseated upon rising in the morning.

"My bowels were soon in better condition, my sleep undisturbed, and the catarrh gone.

"Peruna is a perfectly wonderful medicine and I certainly recommend it for catarrh."

Some years ago it was thought that catarrh was confined to the head and nose. However, all the respiratory and digestive organs are lined by mucous membranes, and catarrh will attack these membranes at any point.

The most reliable remedy for catarrh, no matter where located, is Peruna, an internal, systemic catarrh remedy. It has proven its efficacy by years of use in thousands of families.

LOVE OF HOME.

An Instinct That Is Remarkably Strong In the Horse.

The strongest instinct in the horse is that of home—all his thoughts and interests lie there—and the most wearing pain he suffers is that of nostalgia—the longing for the familiar stall and the well loved surroundings. What wonder that our pets almost invariably return to us from such unhappy experiences mere shadows of their former selves and in such wretched bodily condition that it is months before they regain their usual health and spirits. We blame the man in charge, poor feed, bad stabling, insufficient pasturage, etc., and overlook entirely the fact that it is our own fault and the direct result of heart lunging which no grass, grain or roof-tree could entirely assuage. Of course the little used muscles have,

CHEESE BOARD.

Board met in Council Chamber in the town hall on Friday last.

	white	colored
1 Napanee.....	..	80
2 Croydon.....	..	60
3 Chairview.....	..	100
4 Tamworth.....	..	80
5 Sheffield.....	..	100
6 Moscow.....	..	100
7 Pelworth.....	..	100
8 Phippen, No. 1.....	..	100
9 " " 2.....	..	100
10 " " 3.....	..	100
11 Kingsford.....	..	80
12 Forest Mills.....	..	75
13 Union.....	..	145
14 Odessa.....	..	100
15 Excelesior.....
16 Farmers' Choice.....	..	125
17 Palace Road.....
18 Selby.....
19 Camden East.....
20 Newburgh.....	..	135
21 Deseronto.....	..	130
22 Marlbank.....	..	250
23 Maple Ridge.....	..	100

with near twigs and many with grass, much of it often green.—Glasgow Times.

Easy.

"Did you sell horses to those two customers yesterday?" we ask of our friend the horse dealer.

"Yes."

"Make anything?"

"Off of Jones—yes."

"Jones? Why, Jones was the one that said he knew all about horses."

"I know. He was easy. The other fellow didn't know a thing about them and brought around three or four experts before he would buy."

Sad.

"Poor Mrs. Wilkins! She is so young and her wedded life has been such a bitter disappointment!"

"In what way?"

"She married that wealthy old Wilkins under the impression that he had heart disease, and the doctor says he's perfectly well."

Contrary.

Hicks—But what makes you so sure that your boy will go to the gymnasium this afternoon? Wicks—Because I told him not to.

A Craze Defined.

"What do you mean by saying something is the latest craze?" asked the man from abroad who carries a notebook.

"A craze," answered Miss Cayenne, "is something that amuses other people, but in which you yourself do not happen to be interested."

Horticulture.

Knicker—Does your wife have you water the plants while she is away? Booker—Yes. I just put them under the place where the bathroom floor leaks.

The truly proud man knows neither superiors nor inferiors.—Hazzlitt.

"Red as a Sapphire."

To say that a young girl's eyes are as blue as sapphires is as absurd as it would be to say that her mouth is as red as velvet. Sapphires, no more than velvet, are exclusively one color. The sapphires of Ceylon run from a soft blue to a peacock blue, which last is practically a green. There is also a red sapphire, sometimes called a Ceylonese ruby, a stone as precious as a Burma ruby. Besides blue, green and red sapphires, many fine ones are yellow and white.

He Knew.

"Did you never," asked Miss Solefoot earnestly—"did you never meet a person whose very presence filled you with unutterable feelings—whose lightest touch seemed to thrill every fiber in your being?"

"Oh, yes," responded Mr. Oldbatch; "you mean the dentist."

A Bowling Acquaintance.

Two young men met a woman and one of them raised his hat immediately. "Who was that, Charlie?" asked one of them. "I don't know," was the reply. "Don't know! You must know, for you raised your hat to her." "Yes, but, you see, I'm wearing my brother's hat, and he knows her!"

Unmatched.

Brooks—My dear fellow, you need not thank me so profusely for a mere box of cigars. Rivers—Oh, but you gave me a box of matches with them, you remember, and they were the best matches I ever used.

Work is not hard; it is the eyes that are afraid of it.

the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NEWBURGH.

Pearl Nesbitt will preside at the organ in the Methodist church, during Miss Young's absence.

Mrs. William Eakins, Leamington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Walter Briscoe.

Miss Pearl Patterson and Gertie Nesbitt, returned home on Monday, after a week's visit with friends in Deseronto.

Roy Farley was in Yarker and Enterprise on Wednesday, in the interest of the Epworth League excursion to the Thousand Islands on August 2nd.

Frederick Mears has been appointed principal of the public school at Orino near Newcastle.

Miss Metzler left this morning for her home in Rochester, N. Y. Miss Helen Finkle accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodsell and children, Fort William, are visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. Shorey.

Mrs. P. D. Shorey and children are visiting her father, J. B. Haight, Canifon.

James Grogan fell out of the mow at J. S. Yeoman's last week and sustained severe injuries.

Harry Wagar, Tamworth, and Frank Paul, Desmond, were in town on Sunday evening.

Rev. J. Gandier left last week for a visit to his daughter in Halifax. During his absence there will be no service in the Presbyterian church.

Charley Frye is on the sick list.

W. P. Deroche and Miss Deroche, of Napanee, were in the village on Thursday.

Harry Finkle, Providence, R.I., is visiting at C. F. Finkle's.

Miss Mary Baker is spending a few days in Bath.

Harold Ryan spent Sunday at Sydenham.

Mrs. Aylesworth underwent successfully an operation at Kingston this week. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Miss Williamson, Kingston, is visiting at F. A. Dunwoody's.

Mrs. Orr and children, Russell, are visiting her sister, Mrs. W. W. Adams.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Raised ribbon embroidery gives a touch of supreme elegance on silk or cloth Eton or empire jackets.

Gowns of silk gauze striped with satin are often accompanied by little embroidered boleros of taffeta the color of the satin stripe.

Innumerable princess or one piece frocks in figured organdie and other forms of muslin appear, lace trimmed and showing insertions.

Quite the newest thing in colored muslins is the gown of plain tint with a flowered border. Very quaint and charming effects may be produced in these softly colored fabrics.

Bright colored silk jackets are a strong fancy of the season, with white cotton or linen gowns. They are accompanied by hats, parasols, girdles or sashes and often shoes and stockings of the same order.

It looks now as if skirts might become as fussed as waists are at present before many months. Long lines have had a strenuous use, and the vogue of the tunic is increasing, not decreasing. Overskirt semblances are very plentiful among smart summer walking skirts.

bad stabling, insufficient pasturage, etc., and overlook entirely the fact that it is our own fault and the direct result of heart hunger which no grass, grain or roof-tree could entirely assuage. Of course the little used muscles have, from lack of exercise, shrunk and lost their firmness and plumpness; the crest has fallen from the same cause; "poverty lines" appear in the quarters and shoulders; the tail and mane are all out of shape or all worn away; the feet stubbed off; the coat dingy and sunburnt; the skin full of all manner of scabs, cuts and abrasions; all these are the effect, not the cause, of the lack of bodily condition which is two-things due sheerly and solely, in the high bred, nervous, sensitive horse, to simple homesickness.—Exchange.

POOR LITTLE PENGUINS.

Many Are Nursed to Death by the Adult Birds.

An antarctic explorer writes: "I think the penguin chicks hate their parents, and when one watches the proceedings in a rookery it strikes one as not surprising. In the first place, there is about one chick to ten or twelve adults, and each adult has an overpowering desire to sit on something. Both males and females want to nurse, and the result is that when a chicken finds himself alone there is a rush on the part of a dozen unemployed to seize him.

"Naturally he runs away and dodges here and there till a huge 'emperor' falls on him, and then begins a regular football scrimmage, in which each tries to hustle the other off, and the end is too often disastrous to the chick. Sometimes he falls in a crack in the ice and stays there, to be frozen, while the parents squabble at the top.

"Sometimes, rather than be nursed, I have seen him crawl in under an lee ledge and remain there, where the old ones could not reach him. I think it is not an exaggeration to say that of the 77 per cent that die no less than half are killed by kindness."

17 Palace Road.....	..
18 Selby.....	..
19 Camden East.....	..
20 Newburgh.....	135
21 Deseronto.....	130
22 Marlbank.....	250
23 Maple Ridge.....	160
24 Metzler.....	80
25 Farmers' Friend.....	180
26 Centreville.....	75
27 Bell Rock.....	25
28 Enterprise.....	..
29 Whitman Creek.....	..
30 Fifth Lake.....	..
1005 colored and, 1115 white boarded.	
Price 11½c and 11 9-16c, all sold.	

THE BAY LEAF.

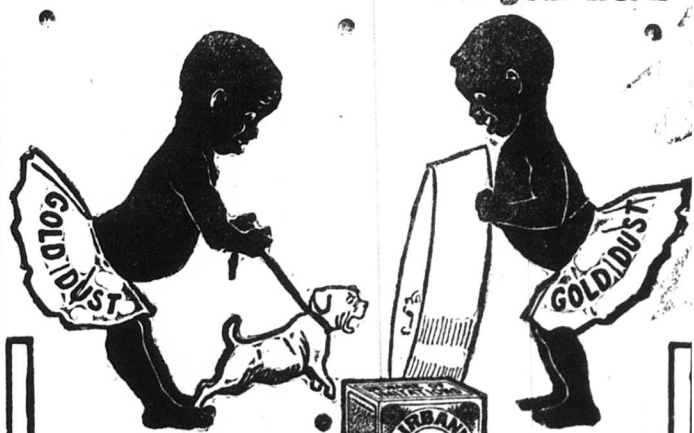
Famous For More Than Its Use For Culinary Purposes.

"Two-thirds of modern recipes seem to call for 'a bay leaf,'" said a young housekeeper the other day, "and somehow it is always the one thing in the whole formula that a housekeeper will omit. One never has a bay leaf, probably for the reason that they are so elusive. Other necessities confront you on market stalls and shop counters, but the bay leaf rarely does.

"When I finally obtained mine (a small glass jar of them) a short time ago I had not the faintest idea of a connection between the little withered looking things in the glass and the laurel leaves of the poets. To my surprise I now find that they are one and the same. I believe most sister housekeepers would be amazed to find that when they send a bay leaf fluttering into the pot of soup or stew they are really consigning to it the historic 'bays' which wreath the brows of Homer and the bard of Avon. The scientific name is *Laurus nobilis*, and it belongs, according to my encyclopedia, to the laurel family, which includes the familiar sassafras. It is the 'green bay tree,' to which the wicked man is likened in the Scripture.

"My delvings into this subject have revealed amid much laurel lore the fact that Bacon and other celebrities appreciated (gastronomically) its spicy flavor."

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. "Bear in mind that all is not Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on the package."

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

* GOLD DUST makes hard water soft *

KAI WANG;

A TALE OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued).

Now he came to that portion of his recital that was not so pleasant. They might guess why.

Larry jumped to conclusions. "Petoskey is in town, by Jove!" he said, as he nodded his head wisely.

"Then you have seen him?" exclaimed Lord Rackett, not a little startled at the exclamation.

But the little man shook his head vigorously, this time in the negative, while a cunning smile swept over his queer features.

"Not I—simply guessed it, you know. Perhaps you remember, my dear boy, that one of the waches in 'Macbeth,' referring to the approach of Scotland's murderous king, says: 'By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes.' Well, I've had a little of that same pricking, and I thought of Petoskey."

"We met by chance, the usual way; that is, I accidentally ran across the beggar in the street, and he acted as if surprised to see me, though I'm secretly of the opinion he knew of our arrival all the time."

"He tried to be friendly and all that, but I froze on the spot. Then he changed his tactics and endeavored to tempt me into a deal; my blood fairly boiled, I was so deuced angry at his miserable audacity."

"When I flung back his base offer in his face, he was amazed at first, and then his temper got the better of his judgment, so that he began to revile me."

"Then you struck the beggar," said Larry, eagerly.

"How do you know that?" demanded the other, with a pleased smile.

"Oh, my dear boy, credit me with common sense, at least. I saw you caressing your right hand several times, and, unless I am mistaken, the skin is bruised on your knuckles. By Jove! you struck a blow for old England."

Plympton flushed, whether with pride or shame it might be hard to say. "Perhaps it is not a fact that would redound to a man's credit to be engaged in a street brawl, and ordinarily I have avoided such things to the best of my ability; but there may arise occasions when one is irresistibly thrown into such an ugly affair against his will."

"I quite agree with you, sir. Those are sentiments I have heard expressed by one in whose honor and manhood I had every reason to place the fullest confidence," said Avis, quickly.

Her answer pleased him.

"Thank you, most heartily. As Larry says, it was done in defense of old England, and I stand ready to take such chances every day in the week if a foul-mouthed braggart, I care not what nation he represents and disgraces, dares to defame a pure woman to my face."

Avis put out her hand impulsively, feeling that in some way it was because of her Lord Rackett had gotten into this trouble.

"Let us be thankful there are few like him abroad," she said.

"Why, of course, you understand that never for a minute do I intend to intimate that this rascally count represents the better class of Russian gentlemen. I have messed with the Czar's officers, and fought at their side in days

Larry had suffered somewhat on the rough voyage of the steamer, and was also on the point of heaving a retreat, when Lord Rackett laid a hand on his shoulder and, in a voice pregnant with mysterious meaning, said:

"Not yet, Larry, my boy; I have something else to tell you—something I did not wish Avis to hear, for reasons that will doubtless be plain enough to you—something that may give you an electric shock, I believe."

CHAPTER XXIV.

When Larry Kennedy heard Plympton make this remark, he turned and looked the big man squarely in the face.

In a flash all signs of drowsiness had been effectually banished from his eyes, and it is extremely doubtful whether the little man ever looked more wide awake.

Of course, he jumped to the conclusion that the other had picked up some bad news that he did not wish to mention before Avis.

What on earth could it be?

Larry recalled the anxious expression upon the face of his comrade as he entered.

Then, after all, that had not been caused by his encounter with Petoskey; at least something else had combined to affect him.

Strange what ground the human mind may cover in a few seconds of time. Larry thought of the papers, and wondered if anything could have happened to them.

Such a misfortune would be little short of a disaster, and in spite of the fact of the British consulate in Shanghai, the foreign section of Canton, had been guarded by a force of blue-jackets. He could not rest until he knew the truth.

"Tell me—is it about the papers?" he gasped.

Then Plympton smiled.

He understood the nature of the little man's worry and seemed glad to reassure him.

"The papers are as safe as though they were in the Bank of England, depend on that."

Larry had exalted ideas about the security of that dingy stone building known as the Old Lady of Threadneedle street in London, as, indeed, all Englishmen and most travelled Americans have, and when assured in this happy vein he must believe.

He felt relieved.

Other troubles there might be, but with the papers secure, he could afford to take them as they came, philosophically.

So Larry threw himself back upon the bamboo settee, and prepared to listen again while the other unfolded a second installment of his experiences in Peking.

Truth to tell, Larry's curiosity was fully aroused, for he could not even guess at the nature of the disclosure Plympton was about to make.

Nor was there any need of guessing when the other seemed ready to speak.

"Go on with your shock, my dear fellow. I have braced myself to receive it, you see. Has the Emperor been changed in his palace? Has Li Hung Chang married the Dowager Empress? By Jove! I've known, I'm ready to believe almost anything in this beastly

"Richard is himself again. You will now find me as keen as a Damascus blade. From your manner, Plympton, I am led to judge that this is not mere speculation on your part—that you have more stable foundation than pure surmise."

His lordship looked a little surprised and amused at the grave manner in which Larry propounded this question, and which might have done justice to the most learned advocate at the Queen's Bench; but the matter was too serious to be treated in a frivolous way, so he smothered his inclination to laugh, and replied, soberly:

"You shall hear. The news I had from our friend, Foo Chong. I cannot even guess how he came by it, as he failed to volunteer any explanation. No doubt Kai Wang has means of knowing what is going on within the Purple City, where red tape and mystery abound. At least his agent seemed to be thoroughly conversant with the happenings there, and coolly informed me that a prisoner was secretly guarded in the Emperor's palace, watched night and day, and that it was believed he must be a foreigner. In my mind it was easy to put two and two together."

"With what result?" eagerly.

"I conjectured that it was Dr. Jack—that he was being held as a last resort. If Petoskey utterly failed to secure the papers of the great railway concession, the party of the Dowager Empress would offer to release Evans for the return of the documents bearing the sacred seal of the Emperor."

Larry followed each slowly-uttered word with the most eager attention, as though the fate of empires hung upon the result of their logic. To his devoted mind the existence of such a rare man as Jack Evans was of more consequence than the rise and fall of many an empire.

A new and almost overwhelming hope had been started into existence by the words which Lord Rackett had just let fall.

Larry could as yet hardly grasp their full significance, and still his heart was throbbing with eagerness to penetrate the veil of the future, so that their truth or error might be proved.

"God grant that it may be so, and that we may live to shake his fearless hand again."

"Amen," said Plympton.

Then Larry, remembering something, looked curiously in the face of his companion.

"Upon my soul, you seem almost as eager to find dear old Jack alive as myself," he cried.

"Which seems odd to you in the light of the fact that I once conspired to make his wife a widow in the hope of winning her. I was a fool, my boy, a cursed fool, and I've long since come to my right senses. That passion for Avis died a natural death when I came to know what manner of man her husband really was. I regard her now as a sister whom I have sworn to defend; and if, by the grace of Heaven, we are lucky enough to find the doctor still alive, and pluck him out of the clutches of his jailer, like a brand from the burning, there will no man rejoice more heartily at seeing him in his wife's arms than Plympton."

"Gad, you prove that by risking your neck to discover the truth. Indeed, I am proud to know you, sir; proud to shake you by the hand; proud of the privilege of calling you my friend."

"Hear, hear!" laughed Plympton, to hide his emotion, for he was really affected by his own feelings and the blunt commendation of his comrade.

Larry could not think of sleep now.

He sat there and plied the other with questions that would have taxed a Philadelphia lawyer to answer; but, after all, Lord Rackett was able to give him but scant additional information, since he had heard only the meagre facts from Foo Chong, who evidently knew nothing more.

This lack of conclusive intelligence did not prevent these two sanguine friends from constructing many theories and plans which were rosy-tinted and glowed with newly-awakened

PRETTY NEARLY RUN DOWN.

The Tired Man About to Start on His Vacation, to Let Nature Wind Him Up.

"At this minute, as I think of it," said a tired man, "the phrase 'all run down' strikes me with a new significance."

"It has always heretofore seemed to me to indicate a condition of physical ill being, and that only, and that, in many cases, it may mean still; but just now, on the eve of vacation, run down comes to me with the sense simply of unwound."

"I find myself, for illustration, physically well and comfortable and yet without much power—in the condition of a clock whose works are all right and sound, but whose spring is nearly unwound and which now strikes slow and lagging. Nothing the matter with the clock, only it is almost run down and needs winding up."

"So with me. I've been working for a year now and striking all the time, and for that matter I can still strike, but really I need winding. I am not all run down in the common acceptance of that term but I need winding, and I am, happily, about to go away for that purpose."

"On our vacation, if we give ourselves a chance, we rewind automatically, with no effort whatever on our part, and still with a delightful, and cumulatively delightful, consciousness of the rewinding if we give ourselves a chance."

"There are men who take their business away with them or let it come to them—if not a fatal, a foolish mistake. Any touch of business stops the rewinding instantly and also retards it for some little time after before the winding sets in again, so that the man who does this comes back with his spring only half wound."

"I would not attempt to counsel all creation, for I am a modest man; but to those about to start on their vacation I would say: Sink the shop, and sink it entirely. Cut it out utterly and completely. Be wise and get the full benefit. Forget the desk the minute you turn your back on it. Take all the resisting tension off the spring."

"I am going myself to the mountains, to the shores of a lake, with forest clad mountains rising all around, where nature is at once restful and strong and potent, and I shall give myself all to nature, let nature wind me up."

DISEASED KIDNEYS.

Made Sound and Strong Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Two doctors told me that I was incurable, but thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am a well woman to-day." This strong statement was made by Mrs. Ed. Rose, of St. Catharines, to a reporter, who hearing of her remarkable cure called to see her. "A few years ago while living in Hamilton," continued Mrs. Rose, "I was attacked with kidney trouble. The doctor lulled me into a state of false security, while the disease continued to make inroads. Finding that I was not getting better, I consulted a specialist, who told me that the trouble had developed into Bright's disease and that I was incurable. I had dwindled to a mere shadow, and suffered from pain in the back, and often a difficulty in breathing. Insomnia next came to add to my tortures and I passed dreary, sleepless nights, and felt that I had not long to live. In this despairing condition my husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to please him I began to take them. After using several boxes I felt the pills were helping me and I continued taking them until I had used some twenty boxes, when I was again restored to perfect health, and every symptom of the trouble had disappeared. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills certainly brought me back from the shadow of the grave, and I have since enjoyed the best of health."

"Every drop of blood in the body is filtered by the kidneys. If the blood is weak or watery the kidneys have no strength for their work and leave the blood unfiltered and foul. Then the kidneys get clogged with painful, poisonous impurities, which brings aching

that never for a minute do I intend to intimate that this rascally count represents the better class of Russian gentlemen. I have messed with the Czar's officers, and fought at their side in days gone by, so that I have many warm friends among the soldiers of Nicholas. Petoskey is in a class by himself. You will find his like in Germany, France, America and even England. I am sorry to say men who, in their mad chase of the golden calf, will sacrifice everything that comes in their way, even human life."

"Well, when he insulted ladies, you drew the line. What did he say?" asked Larry, eager to get at the startling events.

"He swore at me in Russian as well as the circumstances would allow."

"Pray, what were those circumstances?" demanded the other.

"I think I saw him expect a couple of both, and there were other conditions that might be called antecedents," returned Plympton, gravely.

"You knocked him down, right?" asked Plympton, and in the street. Two both games no wonder your friends were injured. That was a blow, not only for old England, but in memory of the English the first we have been able to deliver. Well, it's a good thing for the best of us not to know when he sneered at my fair country woman for I'm an actor of President man, you know. By the way, now he would hardly have come out of it with only the loss of two palms, front teeth, you know, and Larry clutched his fists and looked as before after twenty.

"Some men are born lucky, and evidently Petoskey was one of that class. When a day that he might never know what he had done, and how he came within an inch of being murdered."

"On that, having subjected my conscience to his soliloquy, I had no attention to his soliloquy, but, catching the name of this hotel on my card, I took it to him and walked away."

"How that man a duet!" asked Larry, solemnly.

He shrugged his broad shoulders carelessly.

"That depends entirely upon our friend, the Russians, caprice. You may be sure, if challenged I will give him all the satisfaction he wants always providing I am in the land of the living to have immediate him."

"I hope nothing comes of it," breathed Avis.

"If Petoskey knows what is good for him, he will drop all these matters and devote his whole time and attention to seeing a dentist," remarked the oracle; and, indeed, could that same man, the Nova, have gazed upon the face of Larry while thus speaking, he would doubtless have hurried out of the room and sought the protection of the heavy guns at Port Arthur without an hour's delay.

A warrior, not to be deterred, he measured by his stature, the rushing cavalry into battle that adorns his life. There are brave souls cast not a less heroic mould, and Larry must have inherited the spirit of some mighty Saxon the storied deeds won him known and fame.

"At least I hope he will not be in a hurry, for I could not accommodate him until our little game is over," said Plympton.

Plympton, who so designate the desperate undertaking, they had in view, and yet he was as well adapted to appear as the perils attending such an enterprise as any man living.

He now endeavored to furnish all thought of the game, Petoskey, by detailing the arrangements into which he had entered with the delectable merchant Foo Chang, who had agreed to make a reliable guide in readiness to conduct them into the Forbidden Purple City on the following night.

Many matters were arranged, even to the disguises they were to assume, which of necessity must be the regulation Chinese costume.

Thus, time passed, and Avis, weary from her journey, finally legged them to excuse her.

you see? Has the Emperor been changed in his palace? Has Li Hung Chang married the Dowager Empress? Do Jove! d'ye know, I'm ready to believe almost anything in this beastly country where just the thing you never expect bobs up serenely."

"That's just it—the unexpected is constantly turning up in China," said Plympton, as he lighted a cigar in order to save himself from the vile odor of the paper cigarette Larry was getting in readiness to consume.

"Thanks—believe I will use a light. And now, proceed to relieve my dreadful suspense," drawled the dude, drawing his legs up under him on the settee.

Larry looked keenly at him, as though he would hazard a guess as to how the little man might take the news. "How are you, Larry?" he asked.

"Eh? By Jove! now, that's a queer remark."

"I mean your nerves—are they steady?"

"Aw—I see you wish to make sure I don't faint. Best easy, my dear man, is the heart."

"Well, steady yourself for stunning news."

"Good Heavens! you send a flutah down to my very toes. It's cruel to keep a chap in this condition. Speak out, man, has England made an alliance with the United States? Tell me what wonderful thing has happened."

"I have reason to believe you made a mistake."

Larry collapsed. "That is really cruel in you, Lord Backlet, seeing my condition. A joke is good enough in its way, but at such a time. Well I've made a dozen or so of mistakes in my day, but they were of the head and not of the heart."

"This is a mistake that may make some change in our plan of campaign," said Plympton, smiling.

There was that in his manner to arouse Larry's suspicions.

It was wonderful to see how like a flash he seemed to leap at conclusions. Inspiration gave him a clue, and the rest sprang from his heart.

"You almost terrified me," he said, in a voice that trembled with eagerness.

"Then you can guess?"

"Good God! is it about—him?"

The big Englishman nodded.

"Dr. Jack, I mean," pursued the trembling dude.

"He is the party I had in mind, Larry."

"You said I had made a mistake!"

"Well, it is not positive. Had I been sure, I could never have kept it from his wife, but I dared not arouse her hopes only to crush them later on, it might be."

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"Am I awake or dreaming? I heard the fierce cries of the Black Flags, and Kai Wang assured me this was their mode of victory when they slashed an enemy's head off with their unwieldy bill keen swords. And yet you tell me you gave me hope to believe he yet lives?" was his refrain.

Plympton showed no signs of retreat. "I have been assured there is a desperate chance that such a thing is true."

"Heaven be praised! I would give all I have in this world, and all I ever expect to gain, if such blessed intelligence were true," and Larry uttered a heavy sigh; "but, alas, I fear it is only a chimera, what they call an ignis fatuus at sea, a dream that can never be realized."

"Come, arouse yourself. There is a chance, more than half a show, that it may be so. Let us work with that idea in view."

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cently knew nothing more. This lack of conclusive intelligence did not prevent these two sanguine friends from constructing many theories and plans which were rosy-tinted and glowed with newly-awakened hope. If it came to the worst, they might surrender the papers in order to save the precious life of the mysterious prisoner of the Walled City, though they knew full well that Dr. Jack, should the captive prove to be Avis' lost husband, would utterly refuse his liberty at such a cost, were the matter ever placed before him, which they did not intend it should be.

At any rate, a new vigor had been given to their daring project; and while dreading lest it prove an illusive dream, both men secretly prayed that competent success might attend this secret invasion of the Forbidden City. (To be continued).

A WOMAN'S INVENTION.

How the Wife of an English Manufacturer Discovered Blue Paper.

"A woman," said a paper maker, "invented blue paper. It was by accident that she did it, though. Before her time all paper was white."

"She was the wife of William Eastes, one of the leading paper makers of England in the eighteenth century. In passing through the paper plant one day she dropped a big blue bag into a vat of pulp. Eastes was a stern chap, and so, since no one had seen the accident Mrs. Eastes decided to say nothing about it."

"The paper in the vat, which should have been white, came out blue. The workmen were mystified. Eastes, enraged, while Mrs. Eastes kept quiet. The upshot was that the paper was sent to London, marked 'damaged,' to be sold for whatever it would bring."

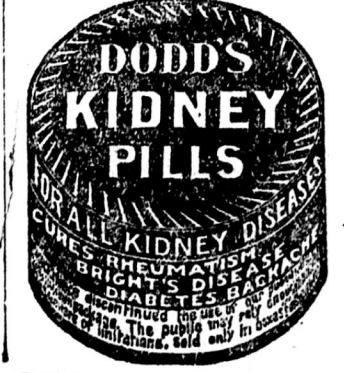
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"Eastes soon received an order for more of the blue paper—an order that he and his men wasted several days in trying vainly to fill."

"Then Mrs. Eastes came forward and told the story of the blue cloth bag. There was no difficulty after that in making the blue paper. This paper's price remained very high, Eastes having a monopoly in making it."

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Had One Husband in England and One in the United States.

Mrs. Mary Ann Williams McClement-Tibbitts tried the novel idea of having a husband in the United States and another in England, but it did not work well, and all she has now is a divorce in England and a peculiar position in America.

Mary Ann Williams was a widow when William McClement, a Scotchman, married her in Manchester. She had a son who emigrated to America and settled in Kansas. A year or so after her second marriage she decided to go to Kansas and visit her son. There she met E. J. Tibbitts, a well-to-do Kansan, and became acquainted with him, posing as the widow of Williams. He proposed and she accepted. They were married and had a honeymoon which lasted some months.

Then, Mrs. Tibbitts, as she was, of course, known, said she would have to visit England on business, but would be back in six months or less. In England she returned to her home and husband, McClement. Thus her plan was worked out. Six months she would spend with him in England, and the same period with her other husband in Kansas. But the English husband found some letters and other things, and began an investigation. The result was the granting of a divorce here last week.

Mrs. "What-her-legal-name-may-be" is not being prosecuted for bigamy, for she is with Mr. Tibbitts in Kansas, but the English court has now given him a chance to really marry her.

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Personates Maid to Get Free Treatment in Public Hospital.

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The validity of the will was attacked by her next-of-kin, Prince Odescatchi, Count O'Donnell and Gustav Tarnoczy, on the ground that a woman cannot set up an entail out of her own family. The Curie, the highest court of appeal in the country the other day set aside the will and ordered the estate to be divided among the three claimants.

INVERTED.

"Did you notice that the dead man's physician was riding in the first carriage after the hearse?"

"Yes; it's the first time I ever saw the cause follow the effect."

that never for a minute do I intend to intimate that this rascally count represents the better class of Russian gentlemen. I have messed with the Czar's officers, and fought at their side in days gone by, so that I have many warm friends among the soldiers of Nicholas. Petoskey is in a class by himself. You will find his like in Germany, France, America and even England. I am sorry to say—men who, in their mad chase of the golden calf, will sacrifice everything that comes in their way, even human life."

"Well, when he insulted ladies, you drew the line. What did he say?" asked Larry, eager to get at the stirring events.

"He swore at me in Russian as well as the circumstances would allow."

"Pray, what were those circumstances?" demanded the other.

"I think I saw him eject a couple of teeth, and there were other conditions that might be called irritating," returned Plympton, grimly.

"You knocked him down, egad—knocked Petoskey flat in the street! Two teeth gone—no wonder your knuckles were bruised. That was a blow not only for old England, but in memory of Dr. Jago—the first we have been able to strike. Well, it's a good thing for the beast I was not present when he sneered at my fair country woman—for I'm an adonized Piccadilly man, you know. By Jove, now, he would hardly have come out of it with only the loss of two pearly front teeth, you know," and Larry clenched his fists and looked as fierce as a hyena.

Some men are born lucky, and evidently Petoskey was one of that class. What a pity that he might never know what he had missed, and how he came within an ace of being annihilated.

"Oh course, having satisfied my conscience in the matter, I paid no attention to his splutterings, but, scrubbing the name of this hotel on my card, I tossed it to him and walked away."

"Does that mean a duel?" asked Avis, soberly.

He shrugged his broad shoulders carelessly.

"That depends entirely upon" our friend, the Russian's, caprice. You may be sure, if challenged I will give him all the satisfaction he wants—always providing I am in the land of the living to accommodate him."

"I hope nothing comes of it," breathed Avis.

"If Petoskey knows what is good for him, he will drop all these matters and devote his whole time and attention to seeing a dentist," remarked the oracle; and, indeed, could that same man from the Neva have gazed upon the fierce aspect of Larry while thus speaking, he would doubtless have hustled out of Peking and sought the protection of the heavy guns at Port Arthur without an hour's delay.

A warrior may not always be measured by his stature or the dashing military musketeer that adorns his lip. There are brave souls cast in a less heroic mould, and Larry must have inherited the spirit of some mighty Saxon ancestor whose deeds won him renown and fortune.

"At least I hope he will not be in a hurry, for I could not accommodate him until our little picnic is over," said Plympton.

It pleased him to so designate the desperate undertaking they had in view, and yet he was as well adapted to appreciate the perils attending such an enterprise as any man living.

He now endeavored to banish all thought of the ogre, Petoskey, by detailing the arrangements into which he had entered with the delectable merchant Foo Chong, who had agreed to have a reliable guide in readiness to conduct them into the Forbidden Purple City on the following night.

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"How are you, Larry?" he asked.

"Eh? By Jove! now, that's a queer remark."

"I mean your nerves—are they steady?"

"Aw—I see—you wish to make sure I don't faint. Rest easy, my dear man, it's the heart."

"Well, steady yourself for stunning news."

"Good Heavens! you send a flutah down to my very toes. It's cruel to keep a chap in this condition. Speak out, man—has England made an alliance with the United States? Tell me what wonderful thing has happened."

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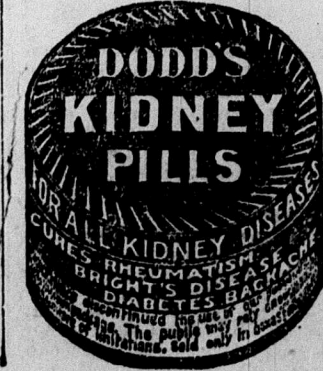
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Sunlight Soap is better than other Soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions

Sunlight Soap

SPELL OF MAGIC POWER

EXTRAORDINARY VISIONS IN RUINED ENGLISH ABBEY.

Phantom Bishop Heads Procession to Throne in Transept of Old Edifice.

Three friends staying at Whitby, England, have had an extraordinary experience. They saw in broad daylight a long procession of mediaeval monks and nuns, headed by a bishop in full canonicals, wind slowly through the ruins of Whitby Abbey.

One of the party recently received from India a packet of powder, said to have mysterious psychical powers. He experimented with it, and saw visions of the dead. The Whitby vision also followed after taking some of this powder.

The three friends each took some of it, and almost immediately one of them heard the words, "Go to the south transept," another receiving the instructions: "At the abbey to-morrow as soon as possible."

The following extract from a letter written by one of the experimenters to Light describes what they saw at the abbey:—

"We entered the abbey just at mid-day, and went into the ruined south transept and stood facing the east. One of my friends at once saw a long procession of brawn-clad and cowed monks, and smelt incense very distinctly.

PHANTOM BISHOP.

"Following these monks I saw several white-robed priests, followed by the bishop in full canonicals and wearing his mitre. He was conducted to a sort of throne, placed for the time being with its back to the altar.

"When he was seated, several nuns in white habits appeared from the south transept, one of which was taken before the bishop, and knelt at his feet, when he laid his hands upon her head, and I heard the words, 'The consecration of the prioress at the midday mass.'

"During the ceremony there knelt in prayer an old lady, dressed in dull red-brown, and wearing a very peculiar white head-dress; her hands were crossed on her breast. I could not remember the date, but the word 'Agin-court,' was whispered to me from the unseen. I felt as if she had nothing to do with the ceremony, but was there merely to fix the approximate date—by her head-dress.

"As we left the abbey my other friend saw, dotted about in the grounds—where several very material cows were feeding—more monks in brown cowls and robes, who were wandering about, evidently engaged in contemplation or prayer.

"We, none of us, heard any names, but I should know that bishop again anywhere if he ever saw fit to reappear."

TRANCE DREAMS.

Miss Annie Sansome, of Nottingham, England, a well-known psychic, had also experimented with the powder. In the following letter to Light she describes its effect on her:—

"I seemed to go into a dazed condition, and the room and articles around me went dim. Then I found myself in a large city, in a great crowd of people, and the thought came to me, 'This is

"INHUMAN" SUNDAY.

London Vicar Sees Little Use in "Smart Set" Crusade.

The vicar of Holy Trinity, Sloane street, London, England, in a sermon recently, said he could not see much use in the denunciation of the "smart set." He could not accept the Puritan idea of Sunday, which was an idea of 200 years ago, and seemed almost inhuman. Nor was it the continental Sunday we had to dread, but the secular Sunday.

The type of character formed by the passion for the motor-car and the social excitements of the day was not, he said, so much the desperately wicked as the vapid, weak and fibreless. Social pleasures and conditions now-a-days tended to produce not so much the militant desperate wickedness for which perhaps some other times might have been noted, as the thoughtless, lazy and frivolous type of degenerate; people of no deep convictions, no earnestness or honesty of purpose.

Those who indulged the most in Sunday exercises and recreations were not always those who needed them the most. English people were often warned against the continental Sunday, but from his own observation that Sunday was not nearly so bad as some made it out to be; the element of reverence, of worship, was always present.

No loss could be greater to any people than the loss of the habit of public worship. The great mark of a nation's worth was the mark of worship. No man could give himself up to selfish, thoughtless, frivolous enjoyments without suffering terrible deterioration.

NO DIFFERENCE.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cures any form of Piles. Internal, External, Bleeding, Blind, Itching, Suppurating, etc., are simply names of the stages through which every case will pass if it continues.

Piles are caused by congestion of blood in the lower bowel, and it takes an internal remedy to remove the cause.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally, and no case of Piles has ever been found it failed to cure. Money back if it does fail.

\$1.00 at any dealers, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls Ont. 14

SAW HER FIRST.

Visitor: "Willie, tell your mamma that I have come to call on her.

Willie: "Mamma's not at home.

Visitor (shocked): "Why, Willie, I'm sure I saw her looking from the parlor window as I came up the street.

Willie (stoutly): "No, you didn't neither. That was Sis peeking through the parlor blinds. Mom saw you coming from up stairs.

MUSKOKA THE BEAUTIFUL.

Do you know the place? If not, your pleasure has suffered. Take a free trip, a mental little journey through Muskoka by asking for that handsome Muskoka Folder issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System,—it contains a large map, lots of views, and a fund of facts. Take the journey some evening after supper with your wife and children. Then slam the door on the doctor for 1906 by taking your family on a real journey through the Muskoka District this summer. Less than a day's journey from principal American cities. The Ideal Family Resort. For all particulars and handsome illustrated publication free, apply to J. D. McDonald, Nation Station, Toronto, Ont.

Old Flink: "I doubt if one man out of twenty can recall to memory the language he used in proposing." Young Stevpod: "Probably not. But the girl can. Mine did. When the breach of promise suit came up she was able to repeat my proposal word for word."

The Crick in the Back.—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," sings the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago which is so common now? There is no

Now Is The Time To insure your health by using

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA

In place of the adulterated teas of Japan.

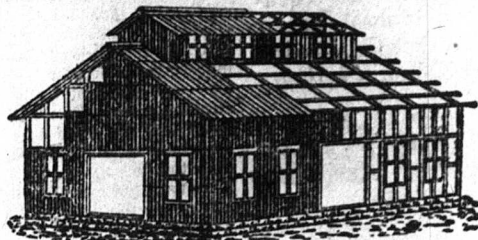
Sold only in sealed lead packets, at 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all grocers.

Highest Award.

St. Louis, 1904.

Corrugated Iron.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success."



PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON is made on a 36,000 lb. press (the only one in Canada) one corrugation at a time, and is guaranteed true and straight to size.

We carry a 600 ton stock in Oshawa, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London and can ship ordinary requirements the same day order is received. Made in 1 inch, 2 inch or 2½ inch corrugations in sheets any length up to 10 feet in 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18 gauge both Painted and Galvanized.

This class of material is most suitable for fireproofing Barns, Factory, Mill and Warehouse Buildings and is water and wind proof. Corrugated Ridges, Lead Washers and Galvanized Nails carried in stock. Send Specifications to your nearest office for catalogues and prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
767 Craig St.	425 Sussex st.	11 Colborne st.	69 Dundas st.	76 Lombard st.	615 Pender st.

Write your Nearest Office.—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, Ont. Largest makers of Sheet Metal Building Materials under the British Flag.

LANDS In Western Canada

Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no slough. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price \$10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada

TOYS TEACH MUSIC.

Novel Method of Teaching Music to Little Children.

Miss A. Seppings, L.R.A.M., gave an exhibition of her method of teaching music to little children at Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer street, London, England, recently. She instructs by means of cubes, on which the various short notes are inscribed.

Miss Seppings tells the children that the demi-semi-quaver has a head, one leg, and three feet, so that it can run very fast, and that the semi-quaver has only two feet, because it does not run as fast as the other. By shifting the cubes according to her direction the children see that it takes two demi-semi-quavers to equal one semi-quaver, and so on.

"All children love bricks," says Miss Seppings, "and it is therefore easy to interest them in music by this method. Children of four or five can learn to read, play, and transcribe little pieces in one term."

"You always appear to be worried about your housekeeping," remarked the sympathetic friend. "But, really," replied the housekeeper, "there are only two occasions when I am really worried. One is when I haven't a servant, and the other is when I have."

"Is this really a camel's hair brush mamma?" "Yes, dear." "Funny!" don't see how a camel can ever brush his hair with that thing."



Libby's Food Products

make picnics more enjoyable by making the preparations easier.

Easier to carry; easier to serve; and just right for eating as they come from the can. Libby's cools have first pick of the best meats obtainable—and they know how to cook them, as well as pack them.

If you're not going to a picnic soon you can make one tomorrow at your own table by serving some sliced Luncheon Loaf. It is a revelation in the blending of good meat and good spices.

"I seemed to go into a dazed condition, and the room and articles around me went dim. Then I found myself in a large city, in a great crowd of people, and the thought came to me, 'This is London.' Then the vision changed, and I saw the spirit forms of a little boy and girl, urchins of the street, first in rags and tatters, then in beautiful spirit robes, showing that, though poor on the earth, they were rich in the spirit world; that was the impression I received.

"Then I saw my brother's wife, who had died some time ago, and heard her name, 'Lizzie,' breathed quite audibly. I got the picture of a coffin and of a death to occur in the future, particulars of which I shall send you later if it happens as I saw it in vision.

"My mother also tried the powder, but did not get any results. It only appears to act on those who feel some psychic development. I did not feel any injurious effects from it, but a nice, soothing feeling that feels very much like the trance state."

FRENCH LABOR WAR.

Effects of Industrial Agitations Benefit Large Firms.

The labor conflict in France still continues. The workmen declare that they are determined to struggle until the employers capitulate, while the employers apparently equally determined, declare they will not make any concessions. Some of the French industries are very much demoralized.

The labor agitations in recent years are said to have had an important effect in leading to a "concentration of industries." In 1896 there were 2,344,471 independent establishments in France; in 1901 the total number of such establishments was 2,253,556, a diminution in five years of nearly 100,000 establishments. The number now said to be very much smaller. The small establishments are reported to have been the ones which have large y gone out of business. During the period of 1896 to 1901 no less than 102,155 small firms disappeared, while establishments employing from 21 to 100 workmen increased by 2,535, and the number of large firms, employing more than 100 workmen each, increased from 3,081 in 1896 to 4,628 in 1901. The present agitation with a demand for shorter hours and increased wages is said to have added greatly to this concentration of business in certain lines or the large firms.

PHOTOGRAPHING A BULLET.

Dr. Riegler, of Budapest, has made a very curious experiment in photography, and one that to many people will appear almost incredible. He photographed a bullet after it had been fired from a rifle, and while it was proceeding with a velocity of 440 metres—rather more than a quarter of a mile—a second. A regular infantry rifle was the weapon selected for the purpose of conducting the experiment, which was in every way successful, a perfect reproduction of the bullet being the result. A horse at full gallop, a swallow in its flight, and even a flash of lightning have succumbed to the photographer's art, but his last triumph is still more marvellous.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR! WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario.
Sec. and \$1.00; all drugists.

The Crick in the Back.—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," sings the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago which is so common now? There is no poetry in that touch, for it renders life miserable. Yet how delighted is the sense of relief when an application of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil drives pain away. There is nothing equals it.

Fellow-Passenger: "Pardon me, your necktie has been sticking out for some time. I refrained from telling you sooner because those young ladies seemed so much amused." Farmer: "Thankee; an' the oil from that lamp has been droppin' on that light overcoat of yours for the last ten minutes, but everyone seemed so tickled that I hated to spoil the fun."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

He: "Before you married me you used to say there wasn't another man like me in the world." She: "Yes; and now I shouldn't like to think there was."

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Miss Country Maid: "I understand that in some hotels one often sees palms about the dining-rooms. What kind of palm is the most prominent?"

Comfort by day and sound sleep by night follow the use of Weaver's Cerate, for skin troubles, no matter how tormenting they be. This ointment soothes and cleanses.

She: "What is meant by the pipe of peace?" He: "Can't imagine. Never yet smoked a pipe in the house but my wife made a fuss about it."

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parnee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of the bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

LOWEST BIRTH RATE.

The lowest birth rate in any first quarter of a year since civil registration was established was recorded during the first three months of the present year, according to the quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths in England and Wales. The actual number of births during this period was 237,396, in the proportion of 27.9 annually per 1,000 of the population. In the ten preceding first quarters the mean rate was 29.2. While the birth rate has fallen so heavily, it is a remarkable fact that, owing to an even greater decline in the death rate the natural increase of population in England and Wales during the quarter was 96,534, as compared with 96,934, as compared with 96,758, 87,166 and 89,740 in the first quarters of 1903, 1904, and 1905 respectively.

VICTORIAS FIRST WHITE WOMAN.

The Colony of Victoria, Australia, is still so youthful that the first white woman who set foot upon its soil, Mrs. Stephen George Henty, has only just died. She was born at Stokesby, Yorkshire, in 1816, and went with her mother to Western Australia, where at the age of twenty she married a Swan River pioneer, Mr. Henty. Soon afterwards they moved to Tasmania, and thence sailed in a small vessel which reached the bay at Portland one Sunday night in June, 1836. In the moonlight Mrs. Henty was carried ashore through the surf, and thus achieved the distinction of being Victoria's first white woman, as her son, born in August, 1837, was the first white male native of the Colony.

the sympathetic friend. "But, really," replied the housekeeper, "there are only two occasions when I am really worried. One is when I haven't a servant, and the other is when I have."

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Mr. Dineout: "The waiter's."

Dibbs (facetiously): "This is a picture of my wife's first husband." Dobbs: "Great snakes! What a brainless-looking idiot! But I didn't know your wife was married before she met you?" Dibbs: "She wasn't. This is a picture of myself at the age of twenty."

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Host (a trifle nervous about the effect of his guest's wooden leg upon the polished floor): "Hain't you better come on the rug, major?" You might slip there, you know." The Major: "Oh, don't be afraid, my boy; there's no danger. I have a nail in the end of it."

The Wretched Condition of thousands is due to the fact that they neglect the simplest care of their health. When in this condition "Ferrovin" will build you up and give you strength.

Gregson (in alarm): "Great Scott! I've left my purse under my pillow." Fisher: "Oh, well, your servant is honest, isn't she?" Gregson: "That's just it—she'll take it to my wife."

To Prevent is Better than to Repent.—A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parnee's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

A gentleman courted a lady for twenty-eight years, and then married her. She turned out to be a perfect virago, but died two years after the wedding. "ow," said our friend, in a self-congratulatory tone, "see what I escaped by a long courtship."

Wilson's FLY PADS

THE ONLY THING THAT KILLS THEM ALL

AVOID POOR IMITATIONS.

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PERPACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON

HAMILTON, ONT.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the

"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."

Look for agent in your town, or send direct.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

ISSUE NO. 39-06.

to cook them, as well as pack them. If you're not going to a picnic soon you can make one tomorrow at your own table by serving some sliced Luncheon Loaf. It is a revelation in the blending of good meat and good spices.

Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

THE OLD SORE

that has been troubling you for months or years can be healed painlessly and promptly by

Mission Ointment

Boils, Blood-poisoning, Varicose Ulcers, Icy Poisoning yield readily to it. It don't cost much—at stores 25c and 50c, or sent prepaid for 35c, small size, 50c large. Name your nearest express office and P.O.

Mission Ointment & Chemical Co., Toronto, Canada.

THE Canadian Cement and Concrete Review

standard Publication for Cement and Concrete users. Covers entire Canadian field. 15c. Copy; \$1 a year. Sample copy free.

Address, 73 Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

LEARN BY MAIL TO MOUNT BIRDS

and animals, tan skins, etc. Mount your own deer, elk and moose heads. Big profits, fine recreation. Easily and quickly learned. Thousands of students in Canada. We teach by Mail and Guarantee Success. Terms reasonable. Write to-day for our fine catalog FREE.

The N. W. School of Taxidermy, 64-A St. Catharines, U.S.A.

For Sale.

Choice 480 acres near Moose Jaw, Sask., 34 miles from Pasqua Junction; stable, black and 140 acres in crop; yielded 42 bushels wheat per acre last year; price \$22.00 per acre. Many other farms for sale in the famous Moose Jaw district.

J. R. GREEN.

Land Dealer, Moose Jaw, Sask.

DOMINION HENDERSON BEARINGS, Limited.

Manufacturers of the

Henderson Roller Bearing

ENGINEERS, TOOLMAKERS, HIGH-CLASS MACHINISTS

785 King St. West, Toronto

Work wanted for Potter & Johnston machines, and Brown & Sharpe grinding machines. Prices low. Any kind of light machine built to order.

FOR LAMP OIL ECONOMY

Sarnia Prime Oil White

No real need to buy the more expensive oils if GOOD BURNER is used and KEPT CLEAN.

If you want a BIG LIGHT—THREE OR FOUR GAS JETS IN ONE—

Queen City Oil Lamp

TRY A BEAUTIFUL LIGHT

For Sale by Dealers

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., LIMITED

Toronto.

GOVERNMENT MONEY STOLEN

Revolutionists Killed Passengers and Stole About \$120,000

A despatch from Warsaw says: Two daring train robberies were committed in Russian Poland on Saturday, one of them resulting in a considerable loss of life. A train from the frontier station Herby bound for Czenstochowa, was carrying money received from the customs house to the branch of the Imperial Bank, under protection of seven frontier guardsmen. Gen. Zukat, chief of the frontier guards; General Weitenring, chief of the customs service of Warsaw, and Colonel Brzezicki and Captain Leguma were passengers. Fifteen persons boarded the train at a way station. They evidently had been waiting for it and made an attack on the guardsmen, who were reinforced by the officers named. A skirmish followed in which two Generals, two officials, five soldiers and one robber were killed and Colonel Brzezicki and one robber wounded. All the wounded and dead were taken to Czenstochowa. The robbers escaped, taking \$80,000 and the arms of those who had attempted to defend the train against robbery.

THE SECOND ROBBERY.

The second robbery was committed on Saturday night on the Warsaw-Vienna Railway, six miles from Warsaw. While the train was under way unknown persons pulled the danger signal, causing it to stop. Robbers, who were aboard, jumped out and seized the locomotive and detached the mail car from the train and ran it down the line. They secured \$37,500 of Government money. The robbers were fully informed that the train had the money on board. They carried red flags and are supposed to be members of the Polish Social party. The train was without a guard, and hence there was no fighting and no casualties. Efforts to capture the robbers failed. The robber who lies wounded at Czenstochowa is in a serious condition. He refused to give any information concerning his accomplices.

PUBLIC DISORDER GROWS.

Public disorder is growing daily throughout Russian Poland, and scarcely a day passes without some robbery or other crime being recorded. Saturday a panic occurred in a public park here. Many shots were fired and one person was killed and four were wounded. It is believed to have been an attempt by revolutionary agents to precipitate an outbreak.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: About thirty professional men, including eight ex-members of the Douma, assembled on Thursday, at the house of Prof. Borosdin to hear a communication regarding the events following the dissolution of the Douma. While the meeting was in progress the police entered and arrested them all, and seized a number of documents. An English correspondent, who was present, was also arrested, but released upon identification. He enquired later as to the fate of his companions, and was assured that nothing unpleasant would happen to them.

The Viborg manifest, prepared and issued by ex-members of the Douma, has now been signed by 217 of the ex-members. They all expect that Government prosecutions will be instituted against them, and that they will be disqualified from standing as candidates at the next election of deputies.

south of Russia, 40,000 workmen have armed themselves, and have organized a disciplined rifle legion of 1,000 members, under former army officers. The Russian troops are useless in the emergency, having fraternized with the strikers almost continuously. The workmen's demands amount practically to confiscation of the plants.

FORCED TO PRINT APPEAL.

A despatch from Yaroslav, European Russia, says: Twelve armed men entered a printing office here after midnight on Friday and compelled the compositors to set up and the printers to print 50,000 copies of the address to the country drawn up at Viborg by the members of the outlawed Parliament as made there July 23rd, as well as a number of its proclamations issued by the Socialists.

MARTIAL LAW AT CRONSTADT.

A despatch from Cronstadt says: In view of repeated attempts at demonstrations, the commandant of the fortress and the chief of police have issued proclamations, declaring the fortress under martial law, and announcing that meetings and demonstrations of all descriptions will be dispersed by armed force. The Semenovsky Regiment, which recently was brought here, has reinforced the disaffection, which is especially strong among the signal corps and other special service men. Forty members of the signal corps have been arrested.

A NEW MINING INSPECTOR.

An Addition to the Staff in the Cobalt District.

A despatch from Toronto says: It is understood that Prof. W. C. Baker of Queen's University has been appointed by the Ontario Government as assistant inspector of the Cobalt district for the season ending October 1. The Government decided to open a branch recording office at Cobalt. This step and the appointment of Prof. Baker are in accordance with the promise given to a recent deputation of mining men who waited on the Government. The office will be established immediately and Prof. Baker will also commence upon his work at once.

SUFFERING FROM SHOCK.

Bomb Explosion Has Had Serious Effects on Queen Victoria.

A despatch from Madrid says: The shock which she suffered from the explosion of a bomb on her wedding day is telling seriously upon Queen Victoria's health. Recently it was reported that she was suffering from a cold, but her illness is said to be really nervous prostration, which takes the form of hysteria and insomnia. She is an enthusiastic motorist, but for ten days her physician has forbidden her to indulge in the sport. The Queen has become a devout Catholic, and never misses daily mass. She has a tiny tablet, bearing the image of St. Christopher, the patron saint of motorists, on every one of her cars.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 31.—Flour—Ontario—Dull, exporters bid \$3 for 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bids, outside. Manitoba—\$4.40 to \$4.60 for first patents, \$4 to \$4.10 for second and \$3.90 to \$4 for bakers'.

Bran—Ontario—\$15 to \$15.50 in bulk.

Wheat—Ontario—Firm at 77½c to 78c outside for No. 2 red and white.

Wheat—Manitoba—Prices are higher at 84½c to 85c for No. 1 northern at lake ports; No. 2, 82½c to 83c.

Oats—Steadier, at 36½c to 37c outside for No. 2.

Rye—62c to 64c outside.

Barley—49c to 51c outside for No. 2.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow 59c Ontario points.

Peas—80c to 82c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts of mixed quality are fairly heavy.

Creamery prints 20c to 21c
do solids 19c to 20c
Dairy prints 16c to 18½c
do pails 17c to 18c
do tubs 17c to 18c
Bakers' 16c to 17c

Cheese—12½c to 12½c for lb. lots.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 18c to 19c.

Potatoes—Loads of new are quoted about steady at 75c to 80c per bushel.

Baled Hay—Old is steady at \$10 for car lots. No. 1 timothy, on track here; mixed \$7.50. Some new is offering at \$9.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July 31.—Grain—There was no improvement in the demand for Manitoba wheat by the cables this morning and business was very quiet.

Oats—No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 4 white, 41c.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, \$4.60 to \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4.10; do., in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; extras, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bags \$15.50 to \$16; shorts \$20.50 to \$21; milled moultie, \$21 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain, \$28 to \$29.

Rolled Oats—\$2.25 per bag; cornmeal, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$3, and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in car lots.

Eggs—The market is unchanged at 20c to 21c for selects and 17c to 18c for No. 1 candled.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, July 31.—Flour—Quiet but firm. Wheat—Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 82½c; Winter stronger; No. 2 red, 79c. Corn—Stronger; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 corn, 57½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 2 mixed, 38c. Rye—No. 1 new sold at 62½c through biller. Canal freights—Steady.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, July 31.—Spot barley steady; No. 2 red, 82½c elevator; No. 2 red, 83½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 87½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 84½c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 31.—Cattle of all classes excepting the best were down 10 to 15c to-day at the Western Cattle Market, owing to the large arrivals thereof, and the large proportion of inferior animals delivered.

No choice exporters were offered, the

MILLIONS STOLEN FROM MINES.

New South Wales Company Suffers Immense Loss.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says: In consequence of a circumstance at statement that the Kalgoolie gold mines suffer a yearly loss of £1,000,000 worth of gold by theft the Minister of Mines employed a detective to investigate. He confirms the story of enormous stealing which amounts to some hundreds of thousands of ounces, but says the robberies are smaller than alleged. He adds that certain men who are generally regarded as upright and honorable, are living luxuriously wholly on the proceeds of stolen gold. They receive it from the actual stealers, who are mostly officials. A resident magistrate confirms the detective.

London officials of the Kalgoolie Companies say the estimate of the thefts is grossly exaggerated. The total value of the gold stolen does not exceed £70,000 yearly. The utmost vigilance fails to prevent the stealing.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP MAIL.

Driver of Wagon at Windsor Foils Plan of Two Highwaymen.

A despatch from Windsor says: An attempt to hold up a Royal mail wagon at the corner of Arthur and McDougall Streets about 11 o'clock on Thursday night was frustrated by the coolness of the driver, George Summers, who whipped up his horse and left the would-be robbers behind. All the mail had been distributed a few minutes before and the driver was returning to the barr when the attempted hold-up took place. As the wagon passed the corner, two men stepped from the shadow and one flourishing a revolver, called on Summers to halt. Instead of obeying the command, however, the whip was hastily applied to the horse, and the wagon rushed by within a few feet of the men.

BRIDGE BUILDING DISCUSSED.

Report of Commissioner of Highway on That Subject.

A despatch from Toronto says: Much information of value to Municipal Councils is contained in the third part of the report of the Commissioner of Highway of the province for 1905. The brochure deals with the important subject of bridge construction. The commission, Mr. A. W. Campbell, deals with the subject of highway bridges. He points out that the increasing cost of timber bringing into use the more permanent materials, steel and concrete, and give a description of various types of structures. The use of concrete for the construction of bridges, culverts, bridge floors and the abutments is discussed with care. Specifications are given for the erection of the various types of viaducts.

TRANSVAAL UNREST.

Native Compounds Are Placed Under Guard.

A despatch from Johannesburg says: The authorities now believe that a general rising is improbable, in view of the drastic measures taken to crush the native conspiracy. Every compound is guarded, and the natives are forced to retire indoors at nightfall. Mobil bodies of troops are concentrated at strategic points throughout the town, and Imperial troops are ready at Pretoria and Potchefstroom. Popular uneasiness has not abated, however. Instructions have been issued to the volunteer to concentrate at the Wanderer grounds in case of emergency, and their await orders. A detachment of 15 burghers has arrived from Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom to assist in patrolling the "outer zone" of Johannesburg.

and they will be disqualified from standing as candidates at the next election of deputies.

It is stated that Nicholas Ivoff, who represented Saratoff in the Douma, has been persuaded to accept the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture. M. Ivoff, who is a Liberal, declares that they will survive in the agrarian provinces this Autumn who shoot the straightest.

ALL MEETINGS BARRED.

The newspapers say that the Governors of the provinces have been ordered to prevent all meetings of Constitutional Democrats and Laborites, and have been told to use troops, if necessary, to prevent them.

Legal proceedings are being taken against M. Vinaver, a Jewish leader, member of the Douma and vice-president of the Constitutional Democratic party, for organizing a political meeting in the Tshusselberg district of St. Petersburg. One hundred Constitutional Democrats met on Wednesday in Terijoki, Finland, and resolved to carry out the plans of resistance to taxation and recruiting laid down in the manifesto adopted by the Douma at Viborg. Prof. Mikukoff presided.

Disorders are spreading in the Caucasus and artillery has been used against rioters at Shusha.

COL. SLAMATOFF STABBED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The hand of the assassin is still at work in Russia. At Warsaw Col Slamatoft of the gendarmerie was stabbed to death on Tuesday and the assassin escaped. Col. Slamatoft, who was assistant to the chief of gendarmes of the Province of Warsaw, had been active in the repressive measures. He was walking in the street when he was attacked by two men who stabbed him several times, then walked quickly away in different directions, without interference from the spectators.

AN APPEAL TO FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris says: The International Israelite Alliance, whose headquarters are here, has addressed a letter to Foreign Minister Bourgeois, asking that French warships be sent to Odessa for the purpose of protecting the Jews against another massacre. The signatories of the letter include a number of members of the French Institute and of the French Academy. M. Bourgeois has not yet replied, but no ships can be sent, as the Dardanelles is closed by treaty to warships of foreign powers.

ARRESTS IN MOSCOW.

A despatch from Moscow says: Sixty-five members of two of the most important revolutionary committees were arrested here on Tuesday morning. Among them were the chief strike organizers.

ARTILLERYMEN MUTINY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Seven hundred arrests were made at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning at Brest-Litovsk, where three companies of artillery mutinied on Tuesday night, destroyed the officers' club and other buildings, and wounded Gen. Ivanoff and other officers. The disorders lasted five hours. Detachments of infantry and engineers finally rounded up the mutineers. The official report of the affair admits that the situation at Brest-Litovsk is serious.

AN ARMED UPRISING.

A despatch from Kharkov says: The revolutionists here are actively preparing for an armed uprising and a re-proclamation of the Republic of Kharkov in the Autumn.

The French Vice-Consul here has received disquieting news from French industrial establishments. At Yuzovka the principal smelting centre in the

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Pistol Was Used With Dire Effect at Cazaville, Quebec.

A despatch from Huntingdon, Que., says: A fatal shooting affray took place on Saturday night at the little hamlet of Cazaville, 14 miles west of this village, in the parish of St. Anicet. Some thirty farmers and laborers, mostly young fellows, had gathered in and about the hotel. Among them was Ernest Lee, of Lee's Corners, and Jean B. Leroi, who had come home to stay over Sunday with his parents. These two young men with a number of others were on the gallery in front of the hotel, when a slight disturbance arose. Lee drew a revolver and, after firing two shots diagonally across the road, turned and deliberately leveled it at the breast of Leroi, who was within five feet of him, and fired, the bullet passing through the left side of Leroi's heart. The victim went into the hotel, falling on his face in the passage way, and died in three minutes afterwards. Lee then flourished his revolver, threatening to shoot anyone who dared to interfere with him, and made his escape. At daylight Sunday morning, he was found in bed asleep quite oblivious of the fact that any harm had been done, and was placed under arrest.

RAILWAY WRECK.

Many Passengers Killed on the New York Central.

A New York despatch says: The Pacific Express of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which left here at 9.30 on Sunday night, ran into a landslide at Chelsea, 11 miles south of Poughkeepsie, at 11.21 o'clock and was derailed. The engine rolled down the embankment alongside of the Hudson River and the engineer, William Wells, and Fireman Frank Werner, were killed. All the doctors in Poughkeepsie, Fishkill Landing and Matteawan were hurried to the scene of the wreck on special trains. One report from Poughkeepsie stated that the engine and three cars had gone over the bank and that many of the passengers had been killed and injured. Word was received at the Mott Haven yards early Monday morning that five of the cars and the engine had left the track, and that the dead and injured were being taken out with difficulty, and several of the cars had toppled over. This report said that the body of the engineer had been found, and that the baggageman was also killed.

SHOT MOTHER, THEN HIMSELF.

Terrible Act of a Montreal Man While Insane.

A despatch from Montreal says: A double tragedy took place in the east end of the city early on Sunday morning, when Michael Gagnon shot his old mother dead with a revolver, and then killed himself with the same weapon. Gagnon has been of unsound mind for many years, but was regarded as harmless, and lived generally with his mother and two sisters at 227 Papineau Road. Lately he has been drinking, and on Saturday night went on a spree. Sunday morning he became violently insane and went amuck in the house. By some means he had procured a revolver and pointing it first at his sister he attempted to shoot her, but missed. He then rushed into his mother's room, where she was engaged in prayer, and shot her dead. He then turned the revolver on himself with fatal result.

The Dominion Government analysts reports that in only four samples of canned meat out of upwards of three hundred analyzed were evidences of decomposition found.

owing to the large arrivals thereof, and the large proportion of inferior animals delivered.

No choice exporters were offered, the limited arrivals comprised mostly medium and common cattle, and the top price recorded was \$4.90. Several lots brought \$4.80 to \$4.90 per cwt.

The drop butchers' cattle was from 10 to 20c per cwt. in all lines, excepting the best. Choice butchers' \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4 to \$4.40; cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls, \$3 to \$3.50; canners, \$1.50 per cwt up.

The market was quiet in feeders and stockers. Short keeps, \$4.50 to \$4.70; heavy feeders, \$4 to \$4.50; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.50; stock bulls, \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Export ewes and bucks were steady, while lambs showed a tendency to decline in price. Export ewes, 4½ to 4¾; culs and bucks, 3¾ to 3¾; lambs, 7½ to 8c. Calves were slow of sale at 3½ to 6c per lb.

Hogs were quoted at \$7.00 for selects, and at \$7.65 for lights and fats.

RADIAL ROAD COLLISION.

Fifteen Persons Injured on the Toronto and York Radial Railroad.

A Toronto despatch says: Through the alleged carelessness of a motorman in passing a switch, two cars of the Toronto & York Radial Railroad collided with such impact early Saturday morning that fifteen persons were injured, only one of whom, however, is thought to be seriously hurt. The accident occurred about a mile and a half east of Mimico Asylum. The collision was due to a big Port Credit car running past the Mimico switch, where it should have met one of the small local Mimico cars. At the place of the accident is a sharp curve and a grade. Consequently the cars approached hidden from one another at considerable speed. Roadmaster Deady says that Motorman Leslie of the Port Credit car should have remained at the switch until the smaller car had passed. The front of the smaller car was badly smashed, and it will not be put in service again this season. The damage to the rolling stock amounted to \$200, and an hour after the accident the tracks were cleared.

A M'DMAN'S ACT.

Slew Wife He Adored and Then Committed Suicide.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says: Bear River is again the scene of murder and suicide. Ayard Morine, laborer, of Bear River, killed his wife at 5.30 o'clock on Saturday morning with a hatchet, and then, after vainly attempting to cut his own throat with a razor, rushed to the nearby river and threw himself in, drowning before a rescue could be effected. About a year ago Morine, who was 45 years of age, contracted typhoid fever, and since his recovery has been mentally unbalanced, and on many occasions caused the members of the family considerable apprehension.

THE HEALTH OF ONTARIO.

Marked Decrease in Deaths From Contagious Diseases.

A Toronto despatch says: The returns of 735 division registrars for June are among the most complete in the history of the Provincial Board of Health. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid and consumption show a marked decrease, and caused 74 fewer deaths than in June of last year. Whooping cough has been more prevalent, and caused eighteen deaths, nearly as many as from diphtheria. The total deaths from all causes for the month were 1,958, from a population of 2,057,296, which makes a death rate of 11.4 in 1,000. For the same month last year 1,933 deaths were reported, a death rate of 11.2 per 1,000.

and Potchefstroom to assist in patrolling the "outer zone" of Johannesburg.

VEIN OF RICH SILVER.

Provincial Geologist Makes Valuable Find on Gillies Limit.

A despatch from Toronto says: A telegram received at the Bureau of Mines from Professor Miller, the Provincial Geologist, says that the vein recently discovered by his party on the Gillies limit, in the Cobalt mining region, has turned out to be very rich in silver. The upper part of the vein consists of Cobalt bloom, which is a mineral richer in cobalt than the smallite. The vein was covered by three or four feet of soil, and the work of stripping is progressing. The find is regarded as a most valuable one.

NORTHWEST CATTLE.

Shipments From Montreal This Season Larger Than Ever.

A Montreal despatch says: According to Chief Inspector Delorme, more cattle than usual from the Northwest are being exported this season, and in support of that the largest single shipment of Cattle from Montreal since the adoption of new space regulations in 1903 left on Thursday morning, when the Donaldson liner Athenia sailed from Liverpool with 1,042 head aboard. Of this number 700 were western cattle from the ranches of Alberta and British Columbia. Indications are that this will be a record season for western stock.

KILLED ON RIFLE RANGES.

Private of the Seventh Regiment Victim of Bursting Rifle.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: John Williamson, a member of the Seventh Regiment, was instantly killed at the Cove ranges on Saturday afternoon. A rifle in the hands of Pte Pickle, a fellow-rifleman, burst, and one of the pieces of flying metal struck Williamson in the forehead. A marksman lying between Pickle and Williamson escaped injury. The deceased was 31 years of age, came to this country from Dundee, Scotland, last Fall.

EXCELLENT FRUIT CROPS.

Encouraging Reports Received by the Minister of Agriculture.

A Toronto despatch says: Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture has received reports from the fruit experimental stations of the Province to the effect that the fruit crops are excellent and high prices prevail. The latter is largely due to the numerous canning factories, which have to pay higher prices this season than ever before.

AND NOW THE HINDOOS.

British Columbia Employers Import Him En Masse.

A despatch from Vancouver says: The Hindoos who have been working here for the past year have taken advantage of the call for manual laborers for saw mill, railway and other work to send home the joyful tidings to India, with the result that it is announced that 2,000 will be here shortly. Dr. D. R. David Chand has a contract with a number of sawmills adjacent to Vancouver to furnish that number of Sikh and Hindoo laborers. He has already placed 300. Most of these men are British army reservists and they are found to be better for work in the mills than Chinese and Japanese.

George Geary was seriously stabbed by a fellow-boarder in a Hamilton boarding-house on Saturday.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Occurrence.

CANADA.

A \$100,000 pressed-brick kiln is to be erected in Calgary.

Ottawa's new city directory gives the city's population as 83,370.

A new barracks is to be built for the Mounted Police at Fort Chippewyan.

The minimum estimate of the western wheat crop is placed at 100,000 bushels.

Slove manufacturers claim unfair freight rate discrimination by Canadian railways.

The C.P.R. is said to be planning a summer hotel at Blue Sea Lake, up the Gatineau.

The steamer Arctic sailed from Quebec for Hudson's Bay on Friday on a year's cruise.

The steamer Adventure, which will carry Major Moodie and party to Hudson's Bay, is being loaded at Halifax.

The Royal Bank of Canada paid \$3,000 a foot for fifty feet of property on King Street east, near Yonge Street, Toronto.

The steamer Arctic intends remaining in the far north all winter and next summer, returning in the fall of 1907.

A large Icelandic colony will shortly be located on one of the islands at the mouth of the Skeena River.

Hon. R. E. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, has purchased a residence on Frank Street for \$18,000.

The Ontario Government has guaranteed the principle and interest of the debenture stock of the C. N. R.'s Toronto to Sudbury section.

Large deposits of paint material—vermillion, yellow and slate, have been discovered on the shores of Houghton Lake, near Yonda, Sask.

Two emissaries from Dowle's Zion City, near Chicago, are at Lethbridge figuring on taking a big tract of Alberta land for a colony.

The Bell Telephone Company offered to supply two telephones to the schools at Lethbridge in exchange for its taxes on a three-year contract.

Every architect in Canada will have an opportunity of submitting plans for the new departmental building at Ottawa, the site of which has just been determined.

Of one hundred and eighty-five thousand immigrants who arrived in Canada during the last fiscal year, fifty-eight thousand were from the United States.

Rudolph Kranshort dug his grave by Moosehide Mountain, near Dawson, and then shot himself. His body fell into the pit and death was instantaneous.

Advices from both the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys, N.S., indicate that the apple crop this year will again be a light one, blight having affected Gravensteins and other varieties.

Lethbridge Council has approved the offer made to establish a 500-barrel flour mill in the town, and to grant a loan to the Medicine Hat woollen mills, which will be removed to the coal city.

Frank Hartinger, brewer, of Grand Forks, B.C., is having an interesting time with the council. He claims the right to sell beer on Sunday, under his Dominion license, and the council thinks otherwise.

License Inspector Birell, of Hamilton, has received instructions to prosecute every person found in a bar-room after hours in addition to the proprietor and to cancel the license of bartenders who serve after hours.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The fire at Leeds, England, on Thursday, caused a loss of \$750,000.

Two rural guardsmen were shot and

HEALTH

One of the joys of summer to those who live near the water is the bathing in the open air—and not a joy only, but a health-giving exercise of the highest value.

It combines three measures, each of them excellent in itself, namely, the cold bath, the air bath, and physical exercise, to which one may add a fourth—the friction of the skin produced in the rubbing-down and drying process. Reference has been made in this column to the necessity, in a hygienic sense, of the daily cold, or cool bath, but the air bath is of almost equal importance as a tonic to the skin and a means of increasing the power of resistance of the body to the effects of changes of temperature.

The air bath should be taken night and morning, all the clothing being removed from the upper part of the body while one washes the hands and face and cleans the teeth. This is done at first in a warm room, but gradually, as the skin becomes accustomed to the impact of the air, the room can be made cooler, until finally the hardy air bather can open the windows wide and let his body drink in the cool fresh air while he exercises moderately to prevent a chill.

In the open-air bathing of summer the perfection of the air bath is to be had combined with the water bath. At the same time the swimming, if one knows how to swim—and every child should be taught, for the knowledge may save his life and that of others in some emergency—or the paddling and splashing, if one cannot swim, will tone up the muscles of the arms and chest, which are usually underexercised as compared with those of the lower extremities.

Any body of water, even a shallow stream, will do for the open-air bath, but there is a special tonic virtue in sea-water. The salts exercise a stimulant effect upon the skin, and this stimulation is carried by the nerves to the internal organs, dispelling sluggishness and increasing functional activity. The appetite is increased, digestion is improved, and constipation is often relieved by a course of salt-water bathing.

There are some precautions to be observed in all outdoor bathing. One should never take a dip within a short time after a hearty meal, although, on the other hand, bathing on an entirely empty stomach is not well. If the bath be taken before breakfast it is well to eat a couple of crackers and drink a glass of milk beforehand. Another rule, and an important one, is to make the bath brief. Ten minutes should be the limit, and five minutes will be long enough if the water is cold. The rubbing down should be vigorously performed.

DON'T BE MOODY.

Moodiness is almost a form of disease, and certainly leaves its mark upon the face. It should be fought against until conquered by every woman who has any care for her beauty and attractiveness. Plenty of cheerful, pleasant occupation, which we can all find if we try, will keep this enemy at bay. Never be idle. Idleness produces unhappiness and discontent. Worry, too, will add years to a woman's looks. Cultivate a habit of looking on the bright side. Think good, sweet thoughts, and remember that our faces are the mirrors of our lives, whether we will or no.

EARLY RISING.

Scientists have discovered that there is real wisdom in the old-fashioned advice, "Early to bed and early to rise." They find that early rising and getting out of doors while the dew is on the

THE WESTERN CROPS.

Another Estimate By the Ogilvie Milling Company.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The Ogilvie Company issued another crop estimate on Thursday, reaffirming their opinion that the yield of wheat will not exceed that of last year, notwithstanding the increased acreage. They have had samples of the growing grain examined by chemists, who, while failing to find trace of black rust, say red rust is dangerously prevalent. Reference is also made to damage by lodging and by hail, which may be material.

EXPERT GIVES OPINION.

A Chicago despatch says: Mr. B. W. Snow, the well-known crop expert, is in Manitoba inspecting wheat crop prospects there. In a telegram from him published here on Thursday he says:—

"Red rust very bad at many points in Manitoba and is spreading rapidly this week. Enough present to cause shrinkage in yield. Crop ten days earlier than last year. It is thick and headed well. Aside from rust, the prospect is for 80 per cent. more than last year in the condition northwest."

SOME FARMERS LOST ALL.

A Broadview, Sask., despatch says: Severe losses by hailstorm are reported from the Spring Lake district, about five miles southwest of here. The storm passed eastward with diminishing force, causing partial losses to several farmers south and east of the town as well. Some who have lost practically their entire crop are without insurance. Others have the benefit of Government insurance, worth up to \$4 per acre for a total loss.

THE VEGETABLE CROPS.

Beans a Failure in Many Parts of the Province.

A Toronto despatch says: Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, has received crop reports from the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. On the whole the crops are looking well in the Province of Ontario. Beans, however, will be a light crop throughout the Province, and in many sections a complete failure, owing to blight and anthracnose. Onions will be a fair crop, notwithstanding considerable damage done by maggots early in the season.

In the majority of sections celery will be a fair crop, and in some sections an exceptionally good crop. While potatoes will be a fairly large crop in many low lands, there has been a good deal of rot. If rain should fall in considerable quantities the potato crop would suffer seriously.

From Leamington comes word that the early cucumbers will be a lighter crop than usual, this being owing to the cool wet weather. Melons are doing well, but the crop will be late. Around Chatham the onions will be a fine big crop. At Scotland, Oxford County, the frost damaged the cucumbers. However, the second planting will yield a large crop. In the district of Niagara Falls the vegetables have matured more rapidly than usual, and early tomatoes will be an enormous crop.

Reports from the sections around Toronto and Kingston are to the effect that beans have been badly damaged. At Kingston the onions have been largely ruined by blight.

OPERATION ONLY CURE.

Relapse Likely to Follow Temporary Cure of Appendicitis.

A Berlin despatch says: The appendicitis Conference resumed its sessions on Thursday. The most eminent surgeons and gynaecologists concurred in stating that the only remedy is an operation.

Fashion Hints.

REIGN OF LINEN FROCKS.

If the linen suit was a favorite last season, it is doubly so this. Linen is a fabric so dear to every housewife's heart that it is no wonder it has attained such a vogue. But that it should become as conspicuous in summer fashions as broadcloth is in winter, is really a matter of surprise even to the shopkeepers and dressmakers.

This season shows favor divided between the fine handkerchief linens and the heavier sorts, the fine ones being naturally used for elaborate lingerie costumes. Close-woven handkerchief linens are smart for tailored shirt waists, and have splendid wearing and laundering qualities to recommend them. There is nothing so immaculately white as a shirt of good quality linen.

By one of those unwritten laws of fashions, we find that the elaborate lingerie waist of a dressy nature invariably accompanies a severely tailored coarse linen shirt, leaving the plain tailored linen shirt for the cloth suits.

One can classify the linen suits this season under two distinct heads—the severely tailored and the embroidered suit. Although we mention the severely tailored first, it really appeared last in the season's styles, and is a mid-summer product. Like most successful styles it had its origin in the preference of a few smart dressers who instructed the costume tailors to make them simple suits—kilted skirt and box or three-quarter effect coat suite of natural linen or crash or the unbleached white linens. The only trimmings on these suits are detachable velvet collar and cuff facings and huge pearl or more moderate size velvet buttons that have ornamental as well as utilitarian purpose. Prestige is added to the natural linens from the fact that their vogue has not yet reached

THE READY-MADE SHOPS.

They certainly have a practical value inasmuch as they stand a goodly bit of wear without showing signs of soil, in addition to which fact they come through the laundry in perfect condition. By the way, it might be mentioned, that nowadays all linens are carefully steam shrunk, a fact which disposes of one of the chief objections to them, their tendency to shrink so that a coat or a skirt requires alteration every time it is laundered. The kilted skirts of these linen suits fall quite straight and are short, clearing the ground at least three inches and often more. Some of the one-half effect coats are full three quarters length, and have pockets placed quite low. All of the coats have pockets in generous allowance and of the patch variety. Natural linen suits are much favored for short journeys, and are seen in numbers in the favorite luncheon places where congregate women who are in from their summer homes for a day's shopping.

The second classification of linen suits is made from its trimming embroidery rather than from its design. The embroidered suit may be short or medium or long coated, as suits the taste of the wearer. The little etons, that fall free from the figure and come briefly below the bustline are still counted smart, in spite of their goodly run last year, and really they are quite the most sensible of all the linen suits, since they require far less pressing than do the linen coats which must have the help of a flatiron after every day's service if the wearer sits rather than walks.

Where a coat has a finishing touch of velvet, the skirt frequently has a corresponding touch in a binding of velvet that shows as a tiny cord at the bottom. Women have found that the

serve after hours.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The fire at Leeds, England, on Thursday, caused a loss of \$750,000.

Two rural guardsmen were shot and killed in a crowded street in Dublin, on Thursday.

UNITED STATES.

A terrific wind and rain storm swept St. Louis, on Thursday, doing much damage to property.

At Angelen, N.J., on Saturday, two youths capsized and eight lives were lost.

An electric car was run down by an express train near Los Angeles, on Saturday, killing one and injuring sixty persons.

At Kingston, Tenn., on Thursday, a negroess gave birth to six children, all of which are alive.

Fourteen brick plants in the western States have consolidated, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

For his services in concluding the Russian-Japanese war, President Roosevelt will receive the Nobel prize.

For the brutal murder of Mrs. L. A. Gentry at Chicago, F. J. Constantine has been arrested at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Five million dollars is the monetary loss by the destruction of the Russian city of Syzran, recently fired by the revolutionists.

Health officers of Fort Worth, Texas, on Thursday, stopped the importation from Mexico of a large shipment of human bones, to be used as fertilizer.

The Memphis, Tenn., election commissioners plan to have clergymen for officials at the county election, and to open the polls with prayer, as a means of securing a fair vote.

Charged with removing the body of his daughter from a coffin and attempting to throw it out of a window, Charles Anderson was called an "inhuman monster" by Magistrate Moss, of New York, and was sent to the workhouse.

It is claimed that the Indiana liquor interests are organizing for a hard fight in the next legislature. A determined effort will be made to repeal the present law which puts the "lid on" tight in the state every Sunday.

Because of the restraint upon dogs, due to the hydrophobia scare, cats have become an unmitigated nuisance in the residential parts of Springfield, Mass. Provisions left on back piazzas are no longer safe, and night is made hideous by the fence-top wailings. A city ordinance forbids shooting a cat.

The New York World says—"Every dollar of Russell Sage's great fortune is left to Mrs. Sage by a will, made in 1901, except an insignificant bequest made to Mrs. Fannie Chapin of Oneida, N.Y., an only sister, who died two years ago. The fortune of Mr. Sage amounts to only about \$60,000,000."

Prisoners at the Danbury, Conn., police station on Thursday made a funnel of a newspaper, held it up to the grating, and friends outside poured whiskey into it. Needless to say, each prisoner in turn held the small end of the tube to his mouth. Police Captain Bradley discovered the trick only when the prisoners became hilarious.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Only Three Battleships Instead of Four to Be Built.

A London despatch says: The agitation for reduction of the naval construction programme has proved successful and Edmund Robertson, Parliamentary secretary of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons on Friday that only three new battleships of the Dreadnaught class would be laid down, instead of four as originally proposed. Two ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyers will be built instead of five, and eight submarine boats instead of twelve. The total of the expenditure involved by the new programme is \$21,000,000, instead of \$46,000,000.

EARLY RISING.

Scientists have discovered that there is real wisdom in the old-fashioned advice, "Early to bed and early to rise." They find that early rising and getting out of doors while the dew is on the grass enables one's lungs and circulation to absorb health-giving elements which the atmosphere contains at no other period of the twenty-four hours. A single experiment will convince anyone who is not lazy or prejudiced that the air of the early morning is more bracing and invigorating than at any other time of day or night.

PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.

When tired physically stop work, if only for a few minutes, and throw yourself flat on your back on a couch, bed, or floor, if nothing else is handy, and rest so five or ten minutes, every muscle relaxed, the eyes lazily closed, and the mind resting dreamily with the body. Such a rest, if taken before you are completely exhausted by your work, will send you back with fresh vigor and renewed courage, as well as a rested and refreshed body and brain.

HOLLOW TEETH.

A hollow tooth becomes a receptacle for fragments of food, and unless these are removed they undergo decomposition, making the breath very offensive. The use of a toothpick does not suffice. One must use a brush and some antiseptic powder or wash. A pinch of boric acid placed on the brush and applied to the hollow tooth is excellent. It will also tend to arrest the spread of the decay to other teeth.

NOVEL SALT BATHS.

An article that is becoming more and more used is salt. With some, the coarsest salt possible to get—sea-salt preferably—is thrown into the bath-water and used as a sort of weak brine. Another form of use is to take large handfuls of moist salt and rub the whole body and limbs with this, following the "scour" with a rinsing-off in cool, clear water. This is found to be very strengthening.

INDIGESTION.

People with poor digestion should drink no water with meals, but take a glassful half an hour before, and drink plentifully an hour or so after each meal.

REMEDY FOR NOSE-BLEEDING.

If prolonged, a little powdered alum may be placed within the nostrils. As a rule nose-bleeding is a natural means for getting rid of excess of blood in the head. Between the thirteenth and sixteenth years children have the blood circulation undergoing certain changes. Nose-bleeding often prevents hysterical symptoms and bad headaches.

LIQUOR DEALERS SENT TO JAIL.

Magistrate of Moncton Determined to Enforce the Scott Act.

A Moncton, N.B., despatch says: Consternation prevails amongst the liquor dealers here. Magistrate Kay on Friday afternoon sentenced three violators of the Scott act to jail for one month, without the option of a fine. Heretofore offenders were arraigned a few times a year, fined \$50 each, and went on selling. The force of enforcing the law has been blamed on the Magistrate, but Friday's action indicates that he proposes to enforce it hereafter.

Earl Grey's visit to Newfoundland is proving a great success.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Colon on Saturday.

Cure of Appendicitis.

A Berlin despatch says: The Appendicitis Conference resumed its sessions on Thursday. The most eminent surgeons and gynaecologists concurred in stating that the only remedy is an operation, and that it should be performed as soon as possible, that is, within 48 hours of the appearance of the disease. When temporarily cured without an operation a relapse is extremely probable.

CRAZED DOUGS IN JAIL.

Peter Verigen Asked That They be Arrested.

A Regina despatch says: Sixteen crazed Doukhobors who have been on a fanatical pilgrimage at Yorkton, and who have been committed to jail for disturbing the peace, arrived here on Wednesday to enter on their term of incarceration. Warrants for their arrest were made at the request of Peter Verigen, their leader.

DROWNED IN MUSKOKA.

Iranford Woman While Bathing Got Beyond Depth.

A despatch from Beaumaris says: A drowning accident occurred at Keewau-don Island, Muskoka Lake, on Thursday afternoon. While bathing, Mrs. H. K. Smith, of Brantford, Ont., floated on a log a few feet over her depth, and, on trying to regain the shore, was drowned. The body was recovered. Mrs. Smith leaves a husband and five small children.

PREFER MONEY TO LAND.

The Claims of Veterans of '66 Now Total \$10,000.

A Toronto despatch says: Since the passing of the Act last year by the Provincial Government giving veterans of '66 and '70 and the South African War their choice of 160 acres of land in New Ontario or \$50 in cash, the number of applicants proving their claims and asking for the money has now totalled the amount of the claims to over \$10,000. More veterans are anxious for the cold cash than they are for the land.

A VAST ESTATE.

Woman Owns Over a Million Acres of Land.

A Kingsville, Texas, despatch says: Mrs. H. M. King has purchased the Laurelos ranch, embracing 170,000 acres, the consideration being \$1,000,000. The purchase of this ranch makes Mrs. King the owner of 1,250,000 acres, practically in one body. This cattle queen's domain is now nearly twice the area of Rhode Island and nearly as large as Delaware.

PREPARE FOR HARVESTERS.

C.P.R. Making Arrangements to Handle Army Needed.

A despatch from Montreal says: Great preparations are being made by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the handling of an immense crowd of men and women who are wanted in the Canadian Northwest for work during the coming harvest days. It is estimated that at least 25,000 men and women will be wanted for the harvesting. That is the present estimate, but it is thought by many that it will be even greater.

CONDUCTORS MEET DEATH.

Two Killed in Montreal While Collecting Fares.

A Montreal despatch says: A St. German and V. Hindan, two street car conductors, were killed on Sunday night. They were collecting fares on the cars in different parts of the city. One was killed by a pole, and the other fell off the car and was killed.

do the linen coats which must have the help of a flutiron after every day's service if the wearer sits rather than walks.

Where a coat has a finishing touch of velvet, the skirt frequently has a corresponding touch in a binding of velvet that shows as a tiny cord at the bottom. Women have found that the soil of these light linen suits is usually just at the bottom of the hem, and if they be properly protected, double service may be gotten from the suit without laundering. A specially prepared velvetene binding may be had for this purpose, its edges finished so that it may be whipped on like a braid. Where the collar and cuffs of the coat are of brown velvet, which, by the way, is the very smartest thing at the present moment, the skirt is finished with

A BROWN BINDING.

The pony coat style holds favor in linens as elsewhere, and is really excellent in this fabric. Braiding, classed as embroidery, is sometimes made a feature of these pony coat suits, and is especially adapted to them since it gives to them a semi-military effect that is really a part and parcel of every true pony coat. Braiding or embroidery on the coat of a linen suit invariably calls for a corresponding trimming on the skirt, a rule quite different from that usually followed in cloth suits. Even where a very long coat is chosen, long enough almost to cover the skirt, we find the skirt elaborately embroidered. Eyelet work cannot claim quite so high a place as the season advances. In the best models, where we see it used, it is combined with over and over embroideries. Bowknots and empire wreaths and diamond-shape medallions are used to excellent effect on the white linens.

In the matter of colors, white leads this season, with the natural linens high style. A late comer in the field is a buff or heavier colored linen, these two shades not being at all alike in reality, and yet very closely allied in the shades the tailors are showing.

Linen suits may be happily worn with hats of almost any and every description. Some of the plainer tailored sorts are accompanied by plain, rough straw sailors, but the embroidered suits permit of chapeaus with fluffy plumes and flower gardens of decoration.

The lingerie parasol is appropriate with the linen suit, but here again we note a midseason departure, that is, the use of smart, plain silk parasols in a favored color as the finishing touch of the linen costume. Bright green, light brown, scarlet, deep lavender, a bright French blue are considered very smart. In every instance the color of the parasol must be repeated in some other note of the costume, in the hat trimming or in the belt, and in some instances, as in brown, in the shoes.

SUBMARINE SOUNDER.

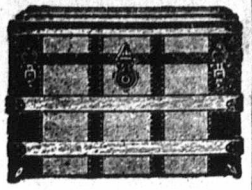
Sounds Distinguishable at a Distance of Seven Miles.

A despatch from Paris says: Experiments with the submarine sounder were tried on Wednesday for the first time in France by the tug Wilkommen, which went out to meet the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which was also equipped with the sounding apparatus. This steamship distinguished the sound when seven miles distant from the Wilkommen. It is said that other vessels not specially equipped distinguished the sounds at a distance of from two to three miles.

MELTED CHURCH BELLS.

Havoc by Lightning and Cloudburst in France.

A Chambéry, Department of Savoie, France, despatch says: A cloudburst, accompanied by lightning, on Wednesday, destroyed the Church of Les Chevalannes, about 35 miles from here, melting the church bells in to a solid mass, injuring a number of persons, and causing an enormous amount of damage along the Franco-Italian border. Railway traffic by way of Mont Cenis is interrupted.



TRUNKS and Travelling Bags

FULL LINES FROM THE LARGEST FACTORIES IN CANADA.

The Baggage Smasher.

They started for an outing
They travelled night and day,
In mountains vales and cities,
As long as they could stay.

But when their journey ended,
The baggage man looked blue,
Because that Trunk they bought from us
Was just as good as new.

SEE WINDOW FOR DISPLAY.

4 SPECIAL LINES OF SUIT CASES in solid Grain Leather with Strong Brass Lock and Clasp, 22 inch \$4.50, 24 inch \$5.00. Color Black or Brown.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

Largest dealers in this Section of Canada.

WHICH COLLEGE ?

The important question to be decided by young men and women contemplating a Commercial education, and on their decision may rest their success or failure in life.

THE *Frontenac Business College* Kingston, Ont.

Prepares students for these positions requiring exceptional efficiency and paying the largest salaries. We place our Graduates.

THE BEST EQUIPPED COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN EASTERN ONTARIO.
Fall Term Opens September 4th.

Write for Catalogue.

T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market. When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the Big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE.

Just arrived Another car of LIVERPOOL SALT

Large Sacks of Coarse Salt.
Sacks of Fine Salt, and
Lumps of Rock Salt.

FRANK H. PERRY.

FRESH FRUIT !

We receive Fresh Fruit every day.

CELERY

Imported Celery 5c per bunch.

Red Raspberries Wanted.

Great Clothing SALE.

Twice a year, July and January, we have Clearing Sales in all Men's and Boy's Ready-to-Wear Clothing. Sale starts July 28th and lasts for one week only. Here are a few of the offerings.

MEN'S

\$13.00	Suits Now	\$10.00
10.00	" "	7.75
7.50	" "	5.50
6.00	" "	4.75

BOY'S

\$6.00	Suits Now	\$4.50
5.00	" "	3.75
4.00	" "	3.00
3.00	" "	2.25

J. L. BOYES.

Johnny Get Your Hair Cut.

J. N. OSBORNE will cut it right, or give you a nice shave. t f

Church of S. Mary Magdalene.

Services on Sunday next as usual—Matin celebration 11 a. m., Evensong 7 p. m.

Binder Twine.

Plymouth Special and Deering, well known Brands.

MADOLE & WILSON

Excursion to Circus

Excursion to Barnum & Bailey's Circus, Belleville, Wednesday August 8th, Str. Aletha leaves Napanee at 7.30, Deseronto 8.15. Fare 35c, Children 20c.

PRESCRIPTION EXTRACTS.

At "Wallace's" you get "Exactly what the Doctor Orders."—Every Prescription dispensed by a qualified chemist.—Charges moderate.

The Red Cross Drug Store.

W. C. T. U.

There will be a special meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the Council Chamber, on Tuesday afternoon August 7th at half past four o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested, as important business will be transacted.

Slaughter Sale of Men's Boots.

For the rest of the month of June, Men's \$1.00 Chocolate Boots for \$3.00; also Men's Tan Boots, Genuine Oak Sole, \$4.50 for \$3.00. Come and see before you buy, at H. W. KELLY'S, Campbell House Corner.

Special Prizes.

Contributed to the Lennox and Addington Agricultural Society for 1906, September 18th and 19th.

G. H. Williams—Special \$10.00. \$5.00 for best yearling colt by Lewie O'Thrieve, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00 \$5.00 for best foal, 1906, by Lewie O'Thrieve, 1st, \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

Potter & Blanchard—\$10.00. \$5.00 for best yearling colt by Northern Prince, 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00. \$5.00 for best foal, 1906, 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

A. O. Sine—\$10.00. For best foal of 1906, by Commonwealth, jr., 1st \$5.00, 2nd \$3.00, 3rd \$2.00.

Napanee Clydesdale Horse Co.—\$3.00 and \$2.00 for best 2-year-old. \$3.00 and \$2.00 for best 1-year-old. \$3.00 and \$2.00 for best foal 1906.

George B. Chambers—\$10.00. For best foal of 1906, by Rouget, the Black Percheon, 1st \$4.00, 2nd \$3.00, 3rd \$2.00, 4th \$1.00.

A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

The growing interdependence of the Province of this Dominion must be apparent to all. The product of one is a necessity for another. Not alone are the eyes of the Eastern Provinces, but those of every country in the world, directed to the almost phenomenal wheat producing qualities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Every hamlet concession and side line in Ontario has contributed to the settlement of these fertile western Provinces. The crops, according to the Governmental reports for the season, if safely harvested and garnered, will far surpass previous years in quality and quantity.

It is estimated 20,000 farm laborers will be required from the older provinces in assisting in the harvest of their wealth. The sons of the West are now urgently appealing to the parental and patriotic instincts of the farmers of the East to send every strong, able-bodied man they can to aid them in this work of national importance.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has made the wonderful growth of the West possible. In the saving of the wheat and other crops, the interest of Canada and the Canadian Pacific are identical. The latter is Canada's National Highway. It has announced that on August 14th, 17th and 22nd, it will transport from different territories in the East farm laborers to the Canadian North-West at the nominally low rate of twelve dollars; in fact, this National Highway is offering an inducement to European farm laborers by making an exceptionally low rate over its Atlantic steamship service in connection with its railway lines. It now remains for the Ontario farmer to show his pride in the growth of his nation by co-operating with the Canadian Pacific in sending every available able-bodied man he can to the West.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

For Gasoline Stoves and Engines.

Use only the refined gasoline, kept free from coal oil, containing no sediment to clog the tubes, sold at The Medical Hall, FRED L. HOOPER.

Clearing Sale.

In order to clear out the following lines at the close of the season, we will offer at cost for cash during August and September, our entire stock of gas stoves, gasoline stoves.

MADOLE & WILSON

The Presbyterian excursion on Napanee's Civic Holiday, Aug. 8th, gives Napanee people a nice opportunity to enjoy the fresh breezes of Lake Ontario. Or your choice to picnic for the day at Bogarts, Glen Island, Allison's or Cressy on the Bay. Ella Ross leaves at 8 o'clock, calling at above ports, and stopping for about four hours at Prinzyer's Grove on the lake. The round trip only costs 35c for adults, and 20c for children.

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN SPICES.

Compare any of "Wallace's Good Spices" with the ordinary kinds sold, you can see a difference even before using them. The flavor of the pickles made with them is very tempting. We are agents for Whittfield's Cider Vinegar and Chemically Pure White Wine Vinegar. (The Kind that Keeps the Pickles.) at The Red Cross Drug Store.—T. B. WALLACE.

AN ANCIENT TELEGRAPH.

Used by Grecian Generals in the Time of Aristotle.

Telegraphy as a means of conveying information to a distance by means of signals, etc., was used by the Grecian generals in the time of Aristotle. This early mode of telegraphing consisted of two or more earthen vessels, exactly similar in shape and size and filled with water. These vessels were each provided with faucets of exactly the same caliber, so that an equal

best feed mills known to the trade
A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE
COAL. Also in the market for the purchase
of all kinds of Grain.
Ask for prices at the big Mill before pur-
chasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.
NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

PAUL'S SOUVENIR GOODS.

We have this week opened up a splendid
line of Souvenir Goods such as

Burnt Leather Goods,
View China,
Booklet of Views,
Shell Goods, Burnt Wood,
Medallions.

An immense stock of Japanese
Goods, Picture Post Cards,
etc., etc.

If you are going to visit a friend take
with you one of Paul's Napanee Souvenirs.
If you have friends visiting you bring them
to Paul's for a beautiful Souvenir of our
most beautiful town.

We can suit you. Try us.

A. E. PAUL'S,
The Japanese Store.

NOTICE, PLYMOUTH COAL!

**STOVE WOOD AND
CORDWOOD
FOR SALE.**

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on
hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,
1st Office, West Side Market Square

How Much for your Eyes?

Who would voluntarily part with
their eyes, or even dispose of them at
any price?

Very few enjoy perfect vision: with
the majority one or both eyes are
defective. Many eyes are ruined by
inferior or misfitted glasses.

Be careful to whom you entrust
your precious eyesight.

We give you the highest scientific
test, and our lenses are the best science
can produce.

Smith's Jewellery Store

H. E. SMITH,
Optician.

CELERY

Imported Celery 5c per
bunch.

Red Raspberries Wanted.

Wallpaper 10% Off.

F. C. LLOYD, Paisley House
Block.

The Str. Aletha brought in an excursion
from Belleville on Tuesday.

Wallace's Drug Store has the sole
agency in Napanee for "Huyler's Chocolate,"
the finest in America.

The Steamer Varuna brought in an
excursion from Trenton on Wednesday.

The Shire horses sent by the King
and Lord Rothschild to the Toronto
Exhibition arrived safely.

Fly Funnas for spraying Cattle.
Something that is good, small cost,
only 15c. a quart, at

BOYLE & SON.

The moving of the boilers for the
Electric Light Plant from the station to
the Power-house this week occasioned
considerable interest, a goodly
number of people watching the pro-
cedure.

E. LOYST has large stock of flour,
Royal Household and all other grades,
all kinds of feed, large quantities at
the lowest prices. He wishes to sell
out in the next month. Salt, Coal Oil
Groceries. Highest price for eggs
cash or trade. A call solicited.

The Street Committee seem to be
favoring but one ward in the building
of crossings. Six new cement crossings
are being built in East Ward and one
in Centre Ward, but West Ward
people have to put up with culverts
turned into crossings and worn out
wood crossings.

Will put on sale Saturday morning
August 11th, two cases containing six
hundred pieces of China, all useful
articles for household use in endless
variety direct from the manufactories
in Europe, and at prices never heard
of here before for such goods. See
show window.

THE COXALL CO.

Mr. Chas. O'Ray, of Richmond,
while loading hay on Wednesday
morning had his wrist badly gashed.
The rope on the hay fork parted
and in repairing it the splice was
made too bulky to go through the
block with the result that it parted
again, and the fork in falling grazed
Mr. O'Ray's forehead and inflicted a
deep gash in his wrist, necessitating
medical attendance.

On Friday evening the second of the
series of Canoe Races was held on the
river. In the doubles Messrs. Madill
and Graham won first place, Messrs.
Scott and Moore, second, and Messrs.
Carson and Pollard third. In time 33
minutes. The singles Mr. C. Madill
won first place and Mr. Carson second
time 31 minutes. In the tub race
Stanley Lindsay won first prize, and
Chas. Ford second prize. There were
five entries in the tub race, but three
failed to finish.

The Carbo Magnetic Razor is now in
200 homes. 200 gentlemen now shave
with Carbo Magnetic Razors, most
perfect Razor made. Take one on
trial.

BOYLE & SON.

Camp Life made Easy.

Vegetable Beef Tablets, Alcohol
Stoves, Wood Alcohol, Sun burn lotion,
Sponges, Candles, Montserrat Line
Juice &c., at The Medical Hall—FRED
L. HOOPER.

MUSIC

Owing to several cases of misapprehension
being recently brought before
Miss McHenry's notice, she wishes to
state that the opinion, which seems to
be maintained, that she receives for
instruction ONLY ADVANCED pupils, is
erroneous. She will discontinue teach-
ing through July and August, resum-
ing it September first. Residence,
Centre St.

Napanea Clydesdale Horse Co.—\$3.00
and \$2.00 for best 2-year-old. \$3.00 and
\$2.00 for best 1-year-old. \$3.00 and \$2.00
for best foal 1906.

George B. Chambers—\$10.00. For best
foal of 1906, by Rouget, the Black Percheon,
1st \$4.00, 2nd \$3.00, 3rd \$2.00, 4th \$1.00.

A. E. Paul—Japanese Chocolate Jug,
value \$1.25, for best pan of Home-made
Buns to be exhibited by the maker. Buns
to become property of donor.

Madole & Wilson—Double turn out,
driven by lady. Open to country people
only. 1st prize, carpet sweeper, value
\$3.50. 2nd prize, subscription to Ladies'
Home Journal for one year. P. S.—Ladies
only in the rig.

The Gibbard Furniture Co.—Reed High
Chair, value \$3.25, for smallest baby ex-
hibited.

C. A. Graham & Co.—For best bushel
potatoes, a gentleman's hat, worth \$2.50.

F. Chinneck, 8-day clock, for fastest
team walking horses, value \$6.00.

Madill Bros—\$2.00 in goods for best pair
dressed ducks.

Fred L. Hooper—\$2.00 lamp for best
pair dressed fowl.

The J. J. Haines Shoe House—Pair of
ladies' Empress Shoes, value \$2.50, for
best 5 lbs of butter in prints. Butter to
become the property of the donor.

Special exhibit of vegetables, 2 of each
kind, grain in straw, 12 heads in sheaf, and
wild flowers, by boy or girl under 15 years
old, \$2.50, 2.00, 1.50.

Crown Bank—Silver cup for best single
turnout owned and driven by farmer in
County Lennox and Addington.

Both Parties Pleased.

Not the political parties this time,
but the one who makes the cake and
the one who eats it, because, our Pure
Extract of Vanilla (made from the
Vanilla bean and not a chemical pro-
duct) gives that perfect flavor. Try it.
The Medical Hall—FRED L. HOOPER.

Kingston, Aug. 1—The twelve Ital-
ians in jail awaiting trial for rioting
at the G. T. R. junction on June 28th
last, have grown tired of confinement
and want trial at once. They think
they are being unfairly treated. They
will appear in the Police Court on Fri-
day morning when the railway authori-
ties will be ready to proceed with the
case. "The charge has been laid against
Donofrio, "that he did stab with in-
tent to do bodily harm" and Vincenzo
Delalla will be charged with shooting
with intent to kill. The ten remain-
ing Italians will simply answer the
charge of rioting.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

Bargains!

20 doz. Men's Silk Ties,
Regular 50c

for 33c

5 doz. Men's Caps,
Regular 50c

for 25c

Balance of Shirts from last
week's sale clearing

at 39c

C. A. Graham & Co.

early mode of telegraphing consisted
of two or more earthen vessels, ex-
actly similar in shape and size and fill-
ed with water. These vessels were
each provided with faucets of exactly
the same caliber, so that an equal
amount of water could be discharged
from each in a given time.

In these vessels several uprights
were fixed, each with disks attached,
on which were certain letters and sen-
tences. When all was in readiness
the party desiring to communicate
with another started a signal, which
was continued until it was answered
by another which signified "go ahead."
When that signal was given both turn-
ed the faucets, and the water com-
menced to escape. The water contin-
ued to flow until the sender of the
message relighted his torch, when the
outlet to both was instantly stopped.
The receiver then read the message on
the disk which was standing level with
the water, and if everything had been
executed with exactness it correspond-
ed with the message which the sender
desired to convey, and which of course
was the one also shown on the disk
standing on a level with the water in
his vessel.

A Castle Critic.

A local paper in Hungary published
an account of the rendering of "King
Lear" on the stage of a very small
theater in the town where the paper
appears. The Hungarian critic began
his article in this way: "The historians
of literature are still at daggers drawn
as to who wrote Shakespeare's pieces—
Shakespeare or Bacon. After tonight's
performance of 'King Lear' there can-
not be a doubt on the matter if any one
will take the trouble to look into the
tombs of those two famous men. The
one who still lies on his back has not
written 'King Lear,' at any rate, for the
true author during tonight's perfor-
mance must certainly have turned in his
grave."

Studio.

"Studio" is one of the many for-
eign words that have acclimatized
themselves in the English language.
It is a recent import from Italy, un-
known to Johnson's Dictionary and ap-
parently not occurring before the nine-
teenth century, but it has supplied a
want. "Study," which is the real Eng-
lish for "studio," suggests a room for
reading and writing, and "workroom"
lacks distinctiveness. The French get
along with "atelier," which literally
means a place in which small planks
are prepared—in other words, a car-
penter's workshop.

The Poppy.

The poppy throughout the east is an
emblem of death. In many parts of
India this flower is planted upon graves
and in cemeteries. Whether or not the
idea was suggested by the poisonous
character of the juice is uncertain. It
is believed that the poppy was known
as a funeral plant to the ancient Egyp-
tians, for upon the tombs opened by
Belzoni there appeared representations
of plants which were evidently intend-
ed for poppies.

Comforting.

"Say, Elsie, look around the street
corner again and see if August isn't
coming yet."

"No, I don't see him. But don't be
worried; the people are looking more
and more like him every minute!"

Scarcity.

"One has very few friends in this
life," said the misanthrope.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "I
suppose that is one reason why a
friend is so likely to be overworked."

\$16.50

IS A LOW PRICE.

for any black Suit, but when you consider that for that amount you get from us a fine Black Serge Suit made to your individual measurements, with the best of trimmings, and put together to hold its shape, you realize that you've come across a bargain.

LET US SHOW YOU THE GOODS.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, - Napanee.

PERSONALS

Mrs. K. J. Shorey, is visiting friends in Brockville.

Mrs. Jas Scott returned to New York on Thursday last.

Mrs. Wm Burns is expected from New York to-day to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lowry.

Mrs. Jas Stark is spending the week in Toronto with her nephew Mr. Jas Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Tuange and Mr. Dick Richardson, Hamilton, were in town a couple of days this week.

Mrs. Joseph Cull and Miss Edith Cull, of Mitchell, are guests of Mrs. H. T. Forward, Piety Hill.

Mrs. Nicholas VanAlstine Mill street, is spending a week in Kingston, the guest of Mrs. Wm. Francisco, and other friends.

Miss Finn, of Peterboro, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Hile Bowen, of the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Urwin, Toronto, and Mrs. Cortez Feesenden, Peterborough, are guests of Mrs. H. T. Forward, Piety Hill.

Mrs. Maud Hurst, Toronto, is the guest of her father, Mr. Herman Meng.

Misses Roseland and Ethel Corbett, Kingston, spent last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Vanluven.

The Misses Neilson, of Tarry Hall, Conway, are spending a few days this week guests of Mr. and Mrs. Neilson, Bridge street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Root, spent last week with friends in Brampton.

Miss Ada Stevens returned on Friday last from a visit with friends in Tweed.

Miss Tresse Dewey, Croydon, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Normile.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gotty, Toronto, are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. A. S. Kimmerly, is spending the week with friends in Brockville.

Mrs. Fuller and Miss Bella Henry are spending a month in Clare, Mich., guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. Bicknell.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dufoe, Port Huron, Mich., are renewing acquaintances in town for a couple of weeks and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dufoe.

Messrs. Herman Meng, C. A. Anderson with Messrs. Harry and Willie Meng are spending the week fishing at

Mr. John Coates and Miss Phemie Coates were visiting friends in Enterprise a few days this week.

Mrs. E. J. Dusty, of Kingston, is the guest of Miss Ada Stevens.

Mr. S. D. Abell, of Toronto, spent Sunday with his family here.

Mrs. Edward Wilson and daughters are spending a couple of weeks at 1000 Island Park.

Mrs. J. N. Osborne and little daughter are holidaying at Bath.

Mr. Mat Carlisle, New York, is the guest of his brother, Mr. Sam McCoy.

Mr. A. T. Rose is spending a couple of weeks at 1000 Islands.

Rev. W. H. Emsley was in Brockville this week attending the Brockville Old Boys' Reunion.

Miss Ham, Battle Creek, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. Curry, Newburgh road.

Mr. Robt. Sampson, Kingsford, was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McNaughton, are spending a few weeks at Sydney, C.B.

Miss Allingham, of New York, is the guest of her sister, Miss Molly Allingham.

Misses Florence and Leulla Hall are spending a couple of weeks at 1000 Island Park.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Henry, Sydenham, were renewing acquaintances in Napanee over Sunday.

Mrs. A. E. Paul caught a 6½ lb pike in Hay Bay on Monday. She is very proud of her catch.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rowe, of Hamilton, Master Douglas and Kenneth Ham, are spending a couple of weeks at the Sand Banks.

Mrs. Miller, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Ham returned to Peterboro, on Tuesday.

Mr. J. G. VanDusen, of Belleville, spent a few days this week with relatives in Napanee.

Mrs. Chas Rice, and Miss Myrtle Hancock, of Toronto, are spending a couple of weeks with their uncle Mr. Geo. Degroff.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Davis and family of Winnipeg, Mrs. T. W. Casey and the Misses Casey and some friends 17 in all, made "Pilgrims Rest" Hay Bay, their stopping place for a jolly picnic on Thursday last.

Messrs G. S. Chambers, Napanee, and G. D. Brown, Bath, were in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. Clark T. Botting, of Oswego, was renewing acquaintances in town this week.

Mrs. M. J. Smith, Westbrook, mother of Mrs. Ferguson, Dr. D. J. Smith, her brother, Mrs. James Allen, and Miss Allen, of Napanee, aunt and cousin, are visiting Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson at the Methodist parsonage, Verona.

Mrs. M. C. Bogart is spending ten days at the Thousand Island Park.

Mrs. A. R. and Miss Eleanor Davis, and Miss Nellie Casey are spending some time at the Thousand Island Park and with Mrs. R. J. Carson at her summer cottage, Gananoque.

Mr. Walter Love spent Sunday with his sister in Picton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Davy, and Miss Lena Collins took in the trip among the Islands on Sunday last on the North King.

Misses Carrie Williams, Lillian McHenry, Marie Aldridge, and Messrs. T. Holgate, W. A. Grange, and Jack Allison, were down among the Islands on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. A. Boyce, Newburgh, is spending a week the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas VanAlstyne.

Mr. and Mrs. James Boyce, Newburgh, spent Sunday with friends at Bath.

The marriage is announced of Mr. (Jack) Greenway, of the C. P. R. Telegraph staff, Winnipeg, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Greenway, Camden East, and Miss Florence Reatrice, second daughter

Furniture Elegance.

Beautifully finished, Stylish Furniture costs but little more than the ordinary furniture. Your home will be well furnished if you buy

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Our name stands for the BEST in Finish and Quality. See our beautiful Brass Beds.—A visit to our Show Rooms will repay you.

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The Family Herald from now till the End of the Year 40c.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS from now till end of the Year 35c

Mrs. A. S. Kimmerly and Master Arthur are visiting friends at Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Perry, Kingston, are visiting friends in Napanee.

Miss Ora Smith is enjoying herself this week at "Piety Camp Cottage" Hay Bay, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Down.

Miss Holmes and Miss Whitfield, of London England, arrived in Napanee last Saturday to visit Mrs. Shibley and Mrs. Denning at the Shibley mansion.

Mrs. Wm. King, of Kingston, is staying with Mrs. Sidney Warner, John street.

Miss Anna Casey has returned after spending a few weeks at Smithville, and Niagara Falls with Miss C. E. Cartwright, who left on Monday to take up her Missionary work in Pakan, Alberta.

Mr. E. R. McBridge, Belleville, was in town on Wednesday.



The way to catch 'em

at least to "clinch things." No girl that's worth having will marry you for your diamonds, but few will say

Huron, Mich., are renewing acquaintances in town for a couple of weeks and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dufoe.

Messrs. Herman Meng, C. A. Anderson with Messrs. Harry and Willie Meng are spending the week fishing at Long Lake.

Mrs. Geo. Valteau and Mrs. Cook, of Selby, are visiting friends in Rochester.

Mrs. Chas. Stevens and son Clayton, are spending a couple of weeks in Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara.

Miss Kate Vine is in Toronto with her sister Mrs. W. Trevelin.

Mr. S. B. Molyneux is visiting friends in Buffalo for a few weeks.

One gallon of Prism Brand Paint will cover 360 sq. ft., two coats. Every can guaranteed. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light 21-t-f

A. S. KIMMERLY has just got in a car of Potatoes, Roses, Hobsons, Seed Peas and Mandscheuri Barley in stock and all kinds of garden and field seeds. I buy clean Timothy Seed, Vetches for sale.

OVERALLS!

THE DEFIANCE BRAND IS OURS.

No Better Overalls Made

We keep all sizes and all Styles.

WHEN YOU WANT OVERALLS COME IN.

A. E. LAZIER.

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GREAT REDUCTION SALE

Of Tan and White Shoes at CURRY'S

Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords \$1.20
Ladies' Tan Oxfords \$1.20
Ladies' Tan Lace Boots at Cost.
Children's White and Tan Shoes at Cost.
Men's Canvas Oxfords \$1.20
Men's Canvas Bals \$1.20
Men's Tan Bals, reg. \$3.50 at \$2.75
Boys' Canvas Shoes at Cost.

See Us Before Buying.

FRED CURRY. Proprietor. Opposite Royal Hotel.

burgh, spent Sunday with friends at Bath.

The marriage is announced of Mr. (Jack) Greenway, of the C. P. R. Telegraph staff, Winnipeg, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Greenway, Camden East, and Miss Florence Beatrice, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William MacGee, Winnipeg.

Mr. D. Follis, of Toronto, spent a few days this week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Minchinton.

Miss Williams, Camden East, and Miss Flo Williams, New York, returned home on Friday from their visit to Pilgrims Rest, guests of their sister Mrs. A. E. Paul.

Mr. Alfred Joyce, Deseronto, has secured a situation, at Collingwood and left for that place Saturday last. Mrs. Joyce is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas VanAlstyne, Mill street.

Mr. H. S. Grange, of Williamsport, P. A. is renewing acquaintances in town.

Mrs. James Allen, Miss Helen Allen, and Dr. D. L. Smith, of Napanee, returned home Tuesday after an outing of four weeks with friends at Collin's Bay, Bath, and Verona.

Mr. Stanley C. Warner, of Denver, arrived in Napanee Tuesday to visit friends.

Mrs. I. E. Eakins, of Napanee, Miss Ethel Warner, of Denver, and Dr. G. E. Eakins, of Toronto, are spending a few days at Glen Island and having a good time.

Mrs. Rud Perry, Miss Pearl Perry and Violet Perry, of Napanee, left for Wellington last Saturday for two weeks holidays.

Mrs. Stanley C. Warner with Miss Annie and Master Sidney Warner, of Denver, returned to Napanee last Monday after spending two weeks at Saratoga, and ten days at Glen Island.

Rev. and Mrs. Down and family have taken "Piety Camp Cottage" Hay Bay, for the season. The fishing season at Hay Bay is opening up in good form. Among the good catches reported this week was a 9½ lb Carp caught by Rev. W. Down and A. E. Paul while trolling in front of "Pilgrims Rest."

Mrs. Barton and Miss Barton, of Providence, arrived in Napanee Monday and will be the guests of Mrs. Shibley and Mrs. Denning at Maple Avenue.

Mr. Norman Jackson, of Moscow, was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. J. E. Eakins, of Napanee, and Dr. George E. Eakins, of Toronto, are spending a few days at Glen Island.

Miss Katie Hooper spent a few days last week at "Pilgrims Rest" Hay Bay, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul.

Mr. Minaker, of Cobourgh, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Blewitt.

Miss Nora Lake is spending a couple of weeks at 1000 Island Park.

Mr. Jeremiah Lockwood, of Enterprize, was in Napanee last Saturday.

Mrs. S. D. Clark, of Thorpe, visiting Mrs. Warner, John st. left for home Saturday.

Mr. Clum Connolly, of Yarker, was in Napanee Saturday.

C. M. Warner, of Napanee, went to Toronto last Saturday evening to see Mrs. Warner who is improving slowly.

Miss Daisy Moore, Deseronto, is the guest of Miss Florence Stevens.

Master Cecil Wilson is visiting his aunt Mrs. Hill, Toronto.

Mr. Geo Gibbard is down the St. Lawrence camping.

Mrs. F. W. Vandusen spent a few days this week at 1000 Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Picton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Blewitt.

Messrs. E. W. and Lester Scott returned this week from their trip to the North West.

Gold Medal Binder Twine. Cheapest twine made to-day. Try a sample. Binder Whips, at

BOYLE & SON,

and Niagara Falls with Miss C. E. Cartwright, who left on Monday to take up her Missionary work in Pakan, Alberta.

Mr. E. R. McBride, Belleville, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Andrew Gould, formerly of this place died suddenly at her home in Michigan last week.

Hot Air Heating.

Are you thinking of putting in a furnace this fall. Let us give you prices and do your work now. Do not wait until you feel the pinch of cold and everything is hurry and rush. It will not cost you any more and you will not have to pay any sooner. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MADOLE & WILSON

WILTON

Rev. J. Teasdale has returned to London, owing to the illness of Mrs. Teasdale.

Francis Jackson went to Kingston on Tuesday to have an eye doctored, inflammation having set in from getting stone dust in the eye.

Harvey Timmerman is in Watertown, N. Y., undergoing osteopathic treatment for rheumatism.

Misses Nellie Mills and Leita Davy are visiting friends in Portland.

Miss Annie Forsythe is visiting in Enterprize.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Shibley, spent Sunday at Thousand Island Park.

Mr. Burdick, Chicago spent last week, at Bucklev Lake's, and Erwell Miller's.

Misses Hettie and Frankie Lake, Kingston, are visiting their many friends in Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Fralick, Chicago, are spending a few days at Levi Perry's.

Rev. G. Milligan left Tuesday for a month's visit in his old home, St. John, N. B.

There will be no service in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening, but the two following Sundays Rev. W. H. Cramm, Cobden, will occupy the pulpit.

Miss S. Parrott, Kingston, is visiting in Wilton.

LAPUM.

Our Sunlay school is doing nicely under the regular attendance of our superintendent, W. Love.

There will be service in the school every Wednesday evening.

Cyrus Bush and wife, Thompsonville are spending a week here with friends. Mr. Bush is in poor health: his many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Clara Lapum, and Mrs. B. Rosa were on Tuesday last, guests of Mrs. Stanley Brown.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Asseltine, a daughter, on July 14th.

Percy Lemmon, Camden East, is spending his holidays here with his uncle, J. Huff.

A number from here attended the baseball match on Saturday, at Yarker.

Mr. Allen our Yarker baker, passes through here twice a week.

Mrs. Jas. Huff, Miss Jessie Huff, and Master Clifford Huff, spent Sunday with Mrs. Lemmon, of Camden East.

Mrs. Levi Brown, and Mrs. Abraham Amey, Camden East, were recent visitors of Mrs. John Simpkins.

Mrs. Michael Love spent Thursday here with her sister, Mrs. J. Huff.

Mrs. F. E. Brown, accompanied by Mrs. Cyrus Bush, Thompsonville, paid a flying visit to Camden East on Monday afternoon.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Snider, Switzerville, A. H. Bell and daughter Rev. Mrs. Milton Silver, Westbrook, and Mrs. B. Rose: Mrs. James Davison, Odessa, with Mrs. C. Lapum; Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Love and daughter, Gwendoline and son Courtland, Mr. and Mrs. Pringle and daughter Gladys with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Love.

Refrigerators and Hammocks

There is a lot of warm weather yet before us and it will pay you to improve this offer.

MADOLE & WILSON

The way to catch 'em

at least to "clinch things."

No girl that's worth having will marry you for your diamonds, but few will say "No" when given them.

Think it over, and then come in and select from our superb stock of engagement and wedding rings, set with all varieties of stones at all prices.

QUALITY ALWAYS GUARANTEED. Marriage Licenses as well. Strictly private.

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A. S. ASHLEY, DENTIST. 34 YEARS EXPERIENCE. 21 YEARS IN NAPANEE. Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

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R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc. Late House Surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital. Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets. Napanee. 41v

W. G. WILSON, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc. P. O. Box 520. Telephone No. 83. OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE. H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A. H. M. P. Deroche, B. A. Barristers Etc. MONEY TO LOAN. Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Town worth every Wednesday.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN DENTIST. It will be impossible for me to continue to be out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

McMILLAN PIANOS ARE GOOD PIANOS.

R. B. ALLEN NAPANEE